Segregation — 1918

HEAR US, POLICE COMMISSIONERS

DYNAMITE WIDOW'S HOME!

While the sons of a respectable Colored woman are fighting in France for world democracy poor white men bomb her home at dead of night.

> The other day Roosevelt said: "The German spies and secret agents and dynamiters and murderers in this country are as much a part of Germany as the soldiers of Von Hindenburg. * * * * * All offenders of the latter type, wherever committed, can under the existing law be tried by court-martial and executed, and this is the proper course to follow."

The Montgall residence district, which has already become notorious throughout the civilized world for the infamy and impunity of its lawless white element, had another chapter woven into its unenviable record last Saturday night when the home of Mrs. Priscilla Quarles, located in a strictly Negro block of residences was bombed by two cowardly white miscreants who were seen fleeing immediately after the explosion. The only white people living near enough to imagine themselves offended by the proximity of Colored people are those living in the half block just across the street south of the Quarles home. The house itself faces Montgall and is on the corner. All the other residents of the block on both sides are Colored and it cannot be urged that the Quarles family had moved into a house in order to intrude themselves upon sensitive fair skinned patriots.

The contemptible acts of thees white cowards are simply characteristic of that class of people who have learned that they can do anything they desire to Colored people without the least fear of detection and punishment. If a white man had been murdered at that corner and at the same time of night the jail would have been full of Negroes before daylight, but all the prowess of the city police department has thus far failed to ferret out the perpetrators of these gross crimes against the Colored people. In fact but little effort has ever been made to break up this anarchistic practice, the police having for the most part confined their activities to merely standing around the next day evidently waiting for the dynamiter to return and give himself up.

Mrs. Quarles has two sons in France fighting for "world democracy" and the news of this foul deed will not serve as much of an inspiration to them, especially when it is learned that practically no effort has been made to punish the dirty culprits. Nor will the circumstances inspire those Negro boys and men here at home who have just been called to join their brethren across the seas in putting down an unbearable autocracy.

It must be plain to everyone that these outrages are simply kept up because they are permitted to go unpunished. It is idle to fall back upon the alibi that the criminals cannot be found out. That might suffice in one instance but it cannot avail in the long chain of similar insults which have been heaped upon the better class of our people during the last few years during which the Negroes have had practically no police protection in their homes nor any source upon which they could rely for the punishment of those who wilfully and almost openly wronged them.

None of the houses wrecked have ever been attacked because of the disorderly character of those who lived therein. All have been the newly acquired homes of the most decent and progressive members of our race who have thus signified their deside to live under better conditions than have heretofore been enjoyed upon the back streets and side alleys. But nothing can be done about it, of course. The police department is sorry, very sorry, but it has no idea who in the half block south of Mrs. Quarles had any dynamite in his pocket or in his soul.

ANOTHER CRIME THE SAME NIGHT.

Not content with this deadly intended assault upon the residence of the Quarles' it is thought that the same miscreants threw a bomb into the house at 1400 Garfield avenue, into which Wade Langley had just moved. The two places are quite a distance from each other and it is evident that the perpetrators must have used a fast motor car in which to carry themselves and their explosives. They were not seen by any of the police force, although neighbors at each place are said to have seen them. This particular block on Garfield is about equally divided between white and Colored residents, the former being of the poorer "cracker" class and the latter of the most ambitious home-seekers among our people.

Neither of the houses were seriously damaged, no one was killed, but that was not the fault of the bomb throwers who will probably revisit the scenes in a short time and complete their dastardly work.

SQUARE THE DEED WITH THE WORD.

Are the people of this country squaring their action with their words, or are they just using high sounding phrases for the purpose of catching the crowd? Do they believe what they are saying or are they only camoflaging? There is a Scriptual adage which runs something like this: "First cast the beam out of thine own eye and then you can see the moat in the eye of thine brother."

Down at Annapolis the Maryland Legislature has before it a bill to revoke the charter of Morgan College, simply because Morgan College has purchased a piece of ground where some few white people do not want them to operate. Morgan College has been situated in a white section of this city for more than thirty years, and in all that time no complaint has been made against it. It is surrounded on all sides by white neighbors, and there has never been a word uttered in public against its location o rits carrying on its work in that neighborhood. For some time it made repeated efforts to purchase a plot of ground where is might build and expand. The present lot was purchased after the trustees had time and again yielded to sentiment against its location, until finlly it was forced for self-protection, to purchase ground and make an effort to build. This it has done, and now, after the Supreme Court has decided against segregation,, and the opposers failed in their purpose there, they must needs go to the Legislature to have a law passed to prohibit the college occupying the ground it has purchased. It is too bad our white friends will not let their prejudices lie dormant for a while, at least until after the war is over. Why keep up this agitation? Either stop agitating against the race or stop posing as great advocates of world democracy. The two do not work well together in double harness. We are either double-faced, Janus-like, or we are not. We are either hyprocrites or we are not. Which are we?

THE QUESTION IN THE LARGE

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which set aside the segregation ordinance of Louisville and indirectly the segregation ordinances of several cities has served to call the attention of the nation at large to the impossibility of holding the Negro down and at the same time lifting up other elements in our national life. Booker T. Washington said, "One cannot hold another down in the ditch without staying down in the ditch with him," and so it is. However much it may be to the personal dislike of many Americans, they cannot sustain Jim-crow laws against the Negro and then claim to the world that we are a nation that offers equal opportunities to every man. The real test of our preaching of equal opportunity comes in our application of the principles of democracy to the Negro. If we fail here then our claim that our government offers fair play and equal opportunities to all falls to the ground.

The Nation recently in discussing the question in the large said:

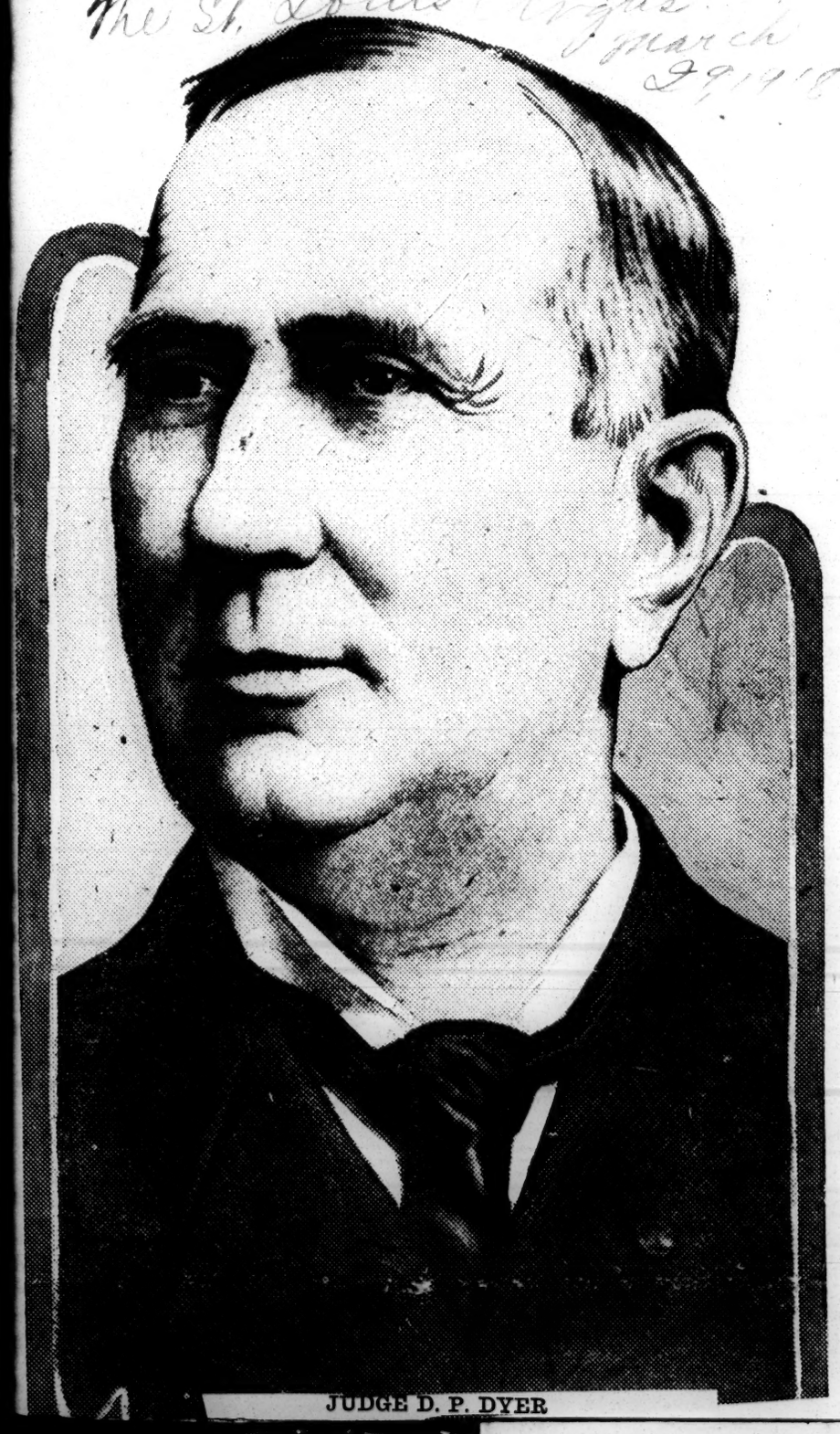
"It is, of course, not only the Louisville ordinance which is affected, but every other attempt to establish a Negro pale on American soil. For all time the Supreme Court has laid it down that the most hateful institution of the Russia which has passed away shall not be set up under the American flag. What these Southern cities had undertaken to do was to draw absolute limits around a given district and to say to the colored people that they could not purchase a foot of land upon which to dwell beyond that. It made no difference what the conditions of overcrowding were. Unless private enterprise platted entirely new sections, the Negroes were to get on as best they could. It was legislation against thrift, against the desire to rise which all Americans hold so dear, against the acquirement of property, against the right to move about freely and to live where one wishes. Liberty and the pursuit of happiness were denied to any Negro who desired to leave the segregated district for the dangerous purpose of seeking better quarters, better light, purer air, better playgrounds, and better associations for his children. * * * As in the case of the 'grandfather-clause' laws to disfranchise colored men, the Supreme Court has again shown itself a true bulwark of the liberties and rights of the colored population of the United States. By this last decision it has dealt a severe blow to those reactionaries in the South who seek ever to force the Negro into

position of inferiority, and to add immeasably to his difficulties of earning a livelihood and living a useful and respectable ..."

UDGE DYER GRANTS PERMANENT SEGREGATION INJUNCTION

ederal Jurist Announced Decision On St. Louis Case, Monday, Agreed To By City Through Counselor's Office

The St. Louis Argus March 29 1918



JUDGE D. P. DYER

A temporary injunction, issued more than a year ago by Federal Judge D. P. Dyer, forbidding the city of St. Louis putting into effect the Negro segregation ordinances which were adopted at a special election, was made permanent by Judge Dyer Monday morning. The city, through the City Counselor's office, agreed to this action.

The injunction suit was never argued in the Federal Court here, it having been agreed that action upon it would depend upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Louisville (Ky.) Negro residence segregation ordinances with reference to which a suit to test their constitutionality was pending in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court ruled last November that these ordinances were unconstitutional. In view of the fact that the St. Louis ordinances were practically identical with the Louisville ordinances, it was agreed that the city should be permanently enjoined from enforcing them.

JUDGE DYER'S FAMOUS DECISION

The following is a part of Judge Dyer's famous decision, granting a temporary injunction, April 17, 1916:

"Negroes do not ask for equality; whites do not ask for it; the Negroes only ask to have the same privileges as others have, the same rights under the law as others have. The plaintiffs are Negroes born in the United States; they are taxpayers of the City of St. Louis by virtue of which they are entitled under the Constitution to the same legal rights as any white, native born, or any foreign born naturalized citizen of the United States. I would not be doing my duty if I hesitated to deal out equal justice to every one alike.

"I shall grant here a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of these ordinances, and I only say temporary for the reason that it has been stated that there is a case involving a like question now before the Supreme Court of the United States. I will make this injunction temporary; otherwise but for the pendency of that case I would make it permanent."

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN

MAR 28 1918

NEGRO INVASION RESENTED

Drastic Action Planed In Block Where Colored Family Moved.

Despite protests on the part of the white residents of the block, Joseph Collins, colored, and his family moved into 903 North Caroline street yesterday morning. The other families on the street are planning drastic action. It is likely that a wholesale exodus of the white families will result from the invasion of the negroes.

Already the family next door to the Collins house have made plans to move, and those farther up the street are considering a like step. Talk of a petition is being circulated, but Collins says he will "stick." It is alleged that he has also said that if any one tries to force him to move or if any damage is done to his property, he will retaliate.

The house is said to have been owned by G. W. Wanner, and sold by him to Albert Pitts, colored.

SEGREGATIONIST OF UNSOUND MIND

The will of the late David D. Walker was set aside in the Probate Court Tuesday, by Judge Holcamp. Because of his large fortune left behind, many persons were interested in the outcome of the decision. The Colored people of this city were interested because he (D. D. Walker) was possibly the largest single subscriber to the racial segregation ordinance, originated in the city. To have him adjudged unsound of mind by the Court, presents a different aspect of the man, than had been generally accepted by the Colored people. We knew at the time he made the $5,000 donation to support the segregation movement that he had failed to use good judgment. We thought, howver, that he, like a host of other color-blinded white people was actuated by race prejudice. Yet we wondered how a man of his standing could stoop and join hands with a gang of obstructionists and destructionists. Right thinking people never seek to oppose the progress of any group of citizens merely because of race or color.

Mr. Walker, during his business career, was a pogessive citizen and contributed to the city's advancement, and we are satisfied that it was only after his mind became unbalanced that the gang of segregationists were able to induce him to stoop to their level.

Oklahoma Asleep Again

SOME PLACES on the map never seem to wake up and notice things that are going on around them, and Oklahoma City is one of them. Recently the city commissioners of this sleepy burg passed an ordinance which is supposed to prohibit either whites or blacks living in the same block. However, it provided that a person of one race may live in a block of the other race if the person can obtain the consent of three-fourths of all the residents of the block. The penalty for the violation of the ordinance is a fine of from $10 to $100.

Will some kind-hearted person send these city fathers a copy of the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of these United States on this very subject? It might make interesting reading, provided they have had schooling enough to understand it. If there is such a great desire to keep the dark brother out of any certain block why do not the residents of said block refuse to sell or rent to the objectionable party? Said objectionable party couldn't take a blackjack and force them to let him live there. We offer this as a free suggestion not only to Oklahomans but to all others who may have like thoughts rambling under their hats.

The Daily Herald Jan 30, 1918

SEGREGATION CASE YESTERDAY ARGUED BEFORE COURT OF APPEALS.

Decision of Court to Settle Matter Once for All

Attorneys W. Ashbie Hawkins, Cornelius Fitzgerald and William C. McCard appeared before the Maryland Court of Appeals yesterday morning and argued the case of Thos. S. Jackson in the segregation appeal case that has occupied the attention of the appellate court from time to time for the past two years.

The opposing counsel for the most part reviewed their arguments of the first hearing before the court two years ago. The appellant's counsel cited the recent decision of the Supreme Court nullifying racial segregation, and the opinion of Judge Rose, in the local United States District Court, concurring in the same decision.

As is usual, the attorneys would not make an expression as to the outcome of the hearing. But confidence is felt in all quarters among our people that the Court of Appeals will follow the views of the Supreme Court.

The commonwealth was represented by Attorney General Albert C. Ritchie, State's Attorney W. F. Broening, of this city, and one of his assistants, Horton S. Smith.

The hearing required the attention of the court for the entire morning. A decision will be handed down within sixty days.

Segregation—1918

HEALTH MENACE SEGREGATION ORDINANCE

Baltimore Herald
Mar 8 1918

THE Mayor of Baltimore seems constitutionally incapable of enjoying any repose of mind so long as Negroes of Baltimore are permitted to exercise the God-given right, re-affirmed in the fundamental laws of the land, to freely and without hindrance own, posess, occupy and enjoy property in common with, and controlled and restricted by law only to the same extent and in the same way, as other races in this country.

Mayor Preston's disturbance of mind on the subject of Segregation has enabled him to evolve a brand new idea as the basis of the plan by which he now proposes to revive and keep alive racial ill feeling, bitterness and strife.

The Mayor proposes that the new segregation ordinance which he is fathering shall be based on the health of the Negro people; because of the higher rate of tubercular infected Negroes over that of whites and the greater susceptibility of the race to tuberculosis they constitute a menace to the white race and therefore should by law be "ASSIGNED TO A CERTAIN TERRITORY and an ordinance to this effect should be worked out." A brilliant and beautiful conception and if it works smoothly in practice, and safely weathers the gale it will encounter when it reaches the U. S. Supreme Court, it should bring fame and the Governorship or U. S. Senatorship whichever is the goal of his ambition and to reach which he is using the Negro and is setting one race in hatred against the other.

His success will cause the Honorable Cole Blease of South Carolina, the Honorable Heflin of Alabama and the Honorable Vardaman of Mississippi to turn pale with envy and vexation because of their dull mindedness in not being able to discover and put into operation a remedy so simple and efficacious and infamous in excluding the Negro from all rights and privileges under the law.

Under the Mayor's bright plan the whole Negro race except servants is to be legally declared tubercular and like victims of small pox or Asiatic plague are to be isolated and assigned to a section of territory separate and apart from the white people. This territory will be known as the "Pest Quarters."

Of course he is not ready to unfold all the details of his plans. He has not indicated how he expects to convince the courts that because the percentage of tuberculosis among Negroes is one-third greater or even double the percentage of the whites how the vastly larger percentage of Negroes not afflicted can be a greater menace than the whites who are stricken with the dread disease.

There is no social contact between them, they do not sleep to-gether, eat to-gether or intermingle in a way to easily communicate the disease, except as servants who are to be exempt from the menace provisions We have never heard of any decision of any court of record in America which classifies, or groups races according to diseases which are alleged or even proven to prevail to a greater extent among one race than another.

However if the "Health Menace" or "Negro Pest Quarters" Segregation ordinance is jammed through the City Council it will be the law of the city of Baltimore until destroyed by the courts of law. It will serve its detestable purpose of again creating friction and arousing hatred and racial ill-feeling in Baltimore at a time when all of its citizens white and black are exerting every energy and giving of their substance to support the government in battling against the menace to liberty and democracy.

Until the law's delays are overcome and justice secures a hearing in the courts a hundred thousand Negroes will be harassed, oppressed and denied the privilege of buying or leasing, with their own money, decent homes in locations of their own choice in which to live and rear their children.

Mayor Holds Race Segregation Conference

The Kansas City Sun
Mar 23/1918

Invites Committees of Whites and Negroes for Purpose of Endeavoring te Re-establishing, by Acquiescence of Negroes, Abomniable Segregation Laws Annulled by U. S. Court

A conference looking to the solution of the race segregation problem through the co-operation and influence of representatives of both races was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's reception room at the City Hall. It was called by the Mayor at the suggestion of John R. Cary, and resulted in the appointment by the Mayor of two committees, which will try to work out a plan that will put into effect the principles of the segregation ordinance recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Representing the whites on one of the committees are Miss Whte, Jr.., former Judge Alfred S. Niles, Dr. William T. Howard, assistant Commissioner of Health; William E. Ferguson, president of the Real Estate Board, and A. D. McComas, a member of the board. The Negro committee is composed of James W. Hughes, Prof. Carrington L. Davis, W. H. Langley, Dr. H. E. Young and C. C. Fitzgerald, Esq.

The creation of a permanent commission to be composed of members of both races, was suggested. Its function would be to keep intact, through moral influence, the "white" blocks, the "colored" blocks and the "mixed" blocks fixed by the segregation ordinance passed by the City Council a few years ago.

Continuance of these regulations is being urged in the interest of good order and the public health.

Some of the Negroes at the conference seemed to think that the question would adjust itself if let alone. The Mayor was of the opinion that the time was coming when the situation would be met through restrictions put in deeds to property bought by white people as well as by Negroes.

The principles of race segregation would be carried out, it was asserted, if real estate dealers, agents and owners of property would agree not to sell or lyease houses in white neighborhoods to Negroes or houses in Negro neighborhoods to white people.

KINDLY SUGGESTION TO MAYOR PRESTON ON THE "SEGREGATION" QUESTION.

The Daily Herald
3-23-18

Mr. Editor: I noticed in the "Sun" of this afternoon a short mention of a conference called by Mayor Preston at the City Hall "to consider some means of solving the race segregation problem in Baltimore." I do not know whether any invitations to be present, at such conference, were issued to colored men or not. I know I failed to receive one. I am very sorry, for, had I been invited I would have attended, and would not have remained as quiet as a "bump on a log." I really believe that I could have helped the Mayor to a wise and helpful solution of the vexed problem. Had I been present, my little speech, in substance, would have been as follows:

Mr. Mayor, I very greatly sympathise with you in trying to discover some practical course of operation, in this particular matter, as would make for goodwill and co-operation between the races. Hence, I would most respectfully submit the following. Under your wise guidence, let it come to pass that in the several sections of the city a beginning be made in one street, or section of a street, and that nice up-to-date, modern houses be erected which may be either rented or purchased by colored families, on convenient terms. In such an event you will surely find that the colored people will be quick to avail themselves of the comforts and conveniences of such modern

That they will accept such
ir own election, because of evi-
nterest, and that no law, of any
will be necessary to induce
o appreciate a good thing. Col-
eople have literally been forc-
o so ccalled white neighbor-
because in all the improve-
that have been going on, in
nstruction of modern houses,
ious thought at all has been
to the needs of the black peo-

Mayor, the solution which I
the honor of suggesting is not
ut great financial benefit to the
capitaists. They make it pos-
or industrious and self-respect-
olored persons to come into po-
n of comfortable, convenient
ttractive homes, by paying a
cash, and the balance in month-
stallments. On the other hand
y invested by them will yield
y the least, as much as would b
ase if invested in other legiti
ss direction. There is no law
vent colored people from at-
g white churches, but they vol-
ly go to their own churches but
ference. Mr. Mayor, do the
nd square thing by your black
-citizens, and all this talk of
gation" will be a thing of the
—F.—Baltimore. March 21.

GE SEGREGATION
V TO BE TESTED
HOMA CITY OKLAHOMAN
ch 10, 1918

L Pickett to Attack alidity of Ordinance in Police Court.

PERTY DEAL BASIS

ther Negroes May Own Property in Certain Sections Issue.

dity of Oklahoma City's race
ation ordinance, which has been
ce for more than two years, is
led to be tested in municipal
Friday morning with the trial of
m L. Pickett, white, charged with
real estate in a "white block" to
G. P. Robinson, a negro.

Pickett was arrested last night by Joe Braum, motorcycle policeman, on complaint signed by John DeArmond, property owner in the block in which the involved real estate is located.

When taken to the police station Pickett refused to deposit cash bond for his appearance in court. Police Captain Edward Snelson, after ascertaining that Pickett is a property owner, sidestepped a possible suit for damages predicated upon the theory of false imprisonment, and permitted Pickett to sign his own bond for appearance in municipal court Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Ordinance Invalid?

Captain Snelson's caution was due to the fact that since the supreme court of the United States had virtually invalidated the Louisville, Ky., race segregation ordinance, the model, in a general way, followed by the Oklahoma City commissioners in drafting the Oklahoma City ordinance, the Oklahoma City ordinance may also be invalid.

Following the supreme court decision in the Louisville test suit, the Oklahoma City commissioners speculated for a while concerning the decision's bearing on the Oklahoma City ordinance, finally deciding to allow the question of repeal to remain in "status quo."

New Form Complaint.

The complaint filed against Pickett is not from the criminal complaint form pad, but is typewritten and specifically refers to section No. 2, ordinance 2027, which stipulates that before a member of the "white race" can sell to a member of the "negro race" real estate located in a "white block," the vendor must first secure the written consent of at least three-fourths of the white persons owning property in the block.

The ordinance places converse restrictions upon the sale of property in "black blocks." For the purpose of enforcing the ordinance the city has been divided into "white" and "black" blocks.

Chief Approves Course.

A few minutes after Pickett had signed his bond and left the police station Chief of Police Nichols appeared and approved of the course followed by Captain Snelson. Neither official could recall an effort to enforce the race segregation ordinance which progressed to the point where the vendor had been escorted to the jail door.

The property involved in the sale, according to the information, is lot No. 16 and the south half of lot No. 17 in block No. 11, Orchard Park addition to Oklahoma City.

McAlester and Tulsa have race segregation ordinances, patterned after the Louisville, Ky., ordinance.

SEGREGATION BY CO-OPERATION (?)

Lawyer W, Ashbie Hawkins Scores Efforts to Achieve Segregation by Acquiescence

of Negroes After the Courts Declared It Void

The Daily Herald
Mar. 22, 1918.

In 1910, after a long drawn out and bitter agitation over the rights of Colored people to live where their means and inclinations permitted, the first segregation ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. From that time till very recently when our Court of Appeals handed down its decision in the Jackson case, sustaining the view of segregation taken by the Supreme Court of the nation in the Louisville case, there has been no moment that segregation hasn't been a fruitful topic for public discussion in the press and on the platform, and at no time has the feelings, the interests or the rights of black men been in any wise considered. We went into the courts — the proper tribunals for the adjustment of such grievances as segregation brought about—and after years of toil, sacrifice of time and money, we at last triumphed over those who would forever consign us to a condition approaching serfdom. Now that we have won and won righteously, the Mayor and his lesser segregationists have conceived some beautiful scheme of pulling the wool over our eyes by getting us to "co-operate" in maintaining the present "white blocks," "mixed blocks" and "colored blocks," and all in the interest of the health (?), safety (?) and good order (?) of the community. Can you beat it? After the present city administration has exhausted every resource at its command to make segregation legal, and has had to endure an ignominous defeat of its purposes in this direction, the idea springs up in some fertile brain to wipe out the defeat by getting the Negroes to agree that THEY lost, that the courts' decisions were mere camouflage, and that hereafter they will agree for "peace' sake" to endure the horrible conditions under which thousands of them have lived for the past seven or eight years.

And so a meeting was held at the Mayor's Office Thursday at which this scheme of wiping out segregation by law and accomplishing it by diplomacy was

Continued on page two

given spectacular demonstration before five colored gentlemen specially selected by the Mayor and his aids. I beg to submit as an humble resident and taxpayer of this city, that the Colored people en-masse should get together in our largest place of assembly and let the Mayor and everybody else know just how we feel on this matter.

I do not know what our "representatives" had to say at that meeting, but I do know that whatever they said they represented only themselves, and that no five men nor five hundred, can legally and morally speak with authority for one hundred thousand of us, unless we commission them so to do. By no means am I finding fault with the gentlemen who were invited, but I submit again that the people most concerned, had nothing to do with the selection. It would appear that in 1910 and at any time following that up till recently when the Supreme Court and our own Court of Appeals spoke, would have been the time for a getting together, for co operation, if you wish, and not now. Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
APRIL 7, 1918

NEGROES LIVE NEAR CHURCH

L. & N. R. R. Has Colony Close to Property of Methodists.

BRENTWOOD, Tenn., April 6.—(Special.)—One of the pioneer Methodist churches in this section of Middle Tennessee is the Brentwood Methodist Church. For years past it has been the worshiping place of many of the first families of Davidson and Williamson counties, and in its peace and quietude in this little town was respected and revered.

To the minds of many of the inhabitants of Brentwood, however, the respect which has always been accorded this church has been violated within the past year by a negro colony being placed almost at the very borders of the church property. The houses near the church number five, which are occupied by negro families, and which have been erected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for its negro employes in this vicinity.

Apparently without any regard whatever for the feelings and sentiment of the members of the congregation of this historic little church, and probably with little consideration of the nuisance created thereby the railroad has permitted these houses to be erected and occupied by its negro employes almost within the doorway of the church.

The pastor of the church, Dr. John J. Ransom, in speaking of the matter, characterized the colony as a nuisance to the church, and said that he thought the railroad should take steps toward moving the negroes from these quarters. Dr. Ransom called attention to what it would mean to have a negro colony surround a church in a city, and said that the situation at Brentwood is entirely analgous, only on a smaller scale.

Dr. Ransom stated that it was his intention to bring the matter before the board of stewards of the church, of which Stephen H. H. Howard is chairman. It is also probable that the board of trustees will take some action. G. W. May is chairman of the board of trustees.

The Brentwood Methodist Church is one of the oldest churches in this section of Tennessee. The present building has been in use for about twenty-five years, and the property was donated by one of its members, Hugh Moore. The members of the church feel that the value of the church property has been greatly depreciated by permitting negroes to occupy the houses so near the church property.

The people of the community are very much in hope that the railroad will correct the injustice that has been done to the congregation of this church, and that if the railroad is disinclined to take this action that it at least will not permit the houses in the colony to be increased.

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
JULY 2, 1918

NEGRO PROPERTY VALUABLE

Now One Of Best Real Estate Investments In City.

The Appeal Tax Court's inquiries into changing property values have revealed the fact hat some of the sharpest advances in values are in the neighborhoods occupied by negroes.

According to Chief Judge Trippe, there are few better real estate investments in the city today than the houses along Druid Hil lavenue. They have gone up to a very considerable extent in rental value, he said, and the value of the ground also has increased materially.

Judge Trippe says that the man who owns property on a colored street, like Druid Hill avenue, is a thousand times better off than the man who owns property on the most fashionable part of Eutaw Place. The value of proper on the latter street is decidedly on the decline, he says, so much so that a house that cost $18,000 or $20,000 will not sell now for$10,000 or$12,000.

The reason for the depreciation on Eutaw Place is attributed by Judge Trippe t othe encroachments made by negroes and foreigners in that vicinity of Druid Hill Park, not so much on Eutaw Place itself as on the streets around it.

Segregation—1918

THE FRUITS OF RACE SEGREGATION AGITATION.

Daily Herald.
April 1, 1918.

The race segregation agitation, just as The Daily Herald has repeatedly predicted would happen, has borne bitter fruit.

Under pretense of a desire to further the health, peace and good order, etc., etc., of Baltimore, the agitation was started eight years ago ran itself to exhaustion and death through the highest courts in the land, but its chief promoters for political reasons and because some of the white race can never endure with calmness and restful spirit the enjoyment by Negroes of the same rights and privileges that the whites enjoy have persistently and determinedly kept alive the abominable agitation.

Failing in the courts to secure legal sanction to establish Ghettos for the Negro and thus for all time to fix the legal seal of inferiority, humiliation and repression upon him they have sought by other means to accomplish their purpose outside of the law.

By continued agitation thus keeping alive in the minds of white householders that Negroes should not be allowed to reside among or in the neighborhood of white residents, the feeling and belief was created that whatever means are used by the white residents to prevent "invasion" into districts where the whites decide that Negroes should not live, would be approved by the segregation promoters and the authorities whose backing they are presumed to have.

Acting upon this theory whenever a Negro has purchased or rented a house in such "forbidden" zones his house has been attacked, efforts to terrorize him and his family have been made and when police protection was sought by the victim of violence the police officers were invariably deaf, dumb and blind to all outrages against Negroes so assaulted.

Last week a Negro who moved into the "forbidden" zone on Myrtle avenue was attacked, his house damaged and himself and family threatened with personal violence.

After seeking police protection in vain he proceeded to do what finally every Negro who is denied the protection of the law will be forced to do. He protected himself and in doing so shot a white man. It is an exceedingly unfortunate occurrence and every good citizen is bound to feel a genuine sorrow for so serious a happening. But the responsibility for it lies directly upon the race segregation promoters and the police authorities of Baltimore.

NEGROES DEMAND UNFROCKING OF REV. T. J. WALSH

ST LOUIS MO STAR
MAY 4, 1918

Organization Writes Archbishop Priest Made Attack on Their Race in Sermon.

An open letter to Archbishop J J. Glennon, demanding that Rev. Father T. J. Walsh, pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, Page boulevard and Whittier street, be unfrocked for "un-Christian conduct" in making an attack on negroes in a sermon April 28 last, was issued today by the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The issuance of the letter results from bitterness which has arisen between the whites and negroes over the invasion of the neighborhood by negroes, which will result, it is asserted, not only in the depreciation of church property, but also that of the parishioners.

Rev. Walsh in his sermon said the "colored people are hovering over the white people as airplanes over a battlefield," and warned them that they were not welcome as worshippers in his church.

Father Walsh also advised the women of the neighborhood to organize a military company in which to receive instruction to protect themselves from the negro.

The letter issued by the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People says Father Walsh is "unfit to be a priest of the church and has violated every primary rule of the Gospel of Jesus as concerns human brotherhood."

Archbishop Glennon said today he had not received a copy of the letter. He added, however, that the Catholic church, like those of the Protestant denominations, has a negro church in St. Louis, where negroes may worship.

He said that there is a prejudice against negroes in St. Louis, which results from the Civil War and that the question is a hard one to solve. The negroes, he said, are not allowed to attend the same schools. The Catholic church has progressed further in handling the problem than have the Protestant churches, he believed.

Father Walsh said that his remarks were not addressed so much at the negro race as a whole as to the profiteers, both white and black, who were invading the neighborhood around the church.

He said that the parish was much irritated over the negro invasion and that both the church property and that of the parishioners was depreciating as a result.

He suggested that one way to settle the problem of handling the negroes would be for them when they desired to buy property in a certain neighborhood to name a commission to meet a similar commission named by the whites on the street to be entered, and let these men fix a reasonable price to be paid by negroes for property in the entire block.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MARCH 30, 1918

LEFFERTS PL. BLOCK AROUSED BY REPORT OF SALE TO NEGROES

No. 191, Purchased by Stuyvesant Fish, Said to Be Intended for Colored Family.

BROKER GRIMES IS UPSET

Reports that the brownstone residence at 191 Lefferts place had been sold to colored people and was to be occupied by them today stirred many residents of the Lefferts place block between Classon and Franklin avenues. It was asserted that the prospective entry of colored people into the neighborhood followed a real estate transaction in which Stuyvesant Fish, the Manhattan banker, became the actual purchaser of record.

Charles A. Wenman, Mr. Fish's representative, refused to affirm or deny the truth of the reports that the property had been purchased for colored people. He admitted that he had acted as agent for Mr. Fish in the transaction, that title had been taken in Mr. Fish's name, and that Mr. Fish's name had been signed to the check which paid for the property. Asked if this course was followed so that the identity of the actual tenants of the property might be hidden, Mr. Wenman said:

"I have nothing to say. All I will say is that nothing has been done with the property that will be any detriment to the neighborhood."

"Will you affirm or deny that colored people are to live there?" Wenman was asked.

"I do not consider that is a matter of general interest," he answered.

"Will you deny it?"

"I have nothing to say."

The house at 191 Lefferts place was for many years the home of the late George W. Simpson, who built it. Several weeks ago it was sold by Colonel W. S. Simpson, his son, and the executor of his estate, who is stationed at Governor's Island, to Louis I. Grimes of 199 Hancock street, a real estate speculator. Grimes also bought the property adjoining it, at 189. A few weeks later, Mr. Grimes, through an advertisement, sold the house at 191 to Charles A. Wenman.

In buying the house, Mr. Wenman said that he was employed by Stuyvesant Fish, and that Mr. Fish was interested in the transaction. Mr. Grimes said today that he believed Wenman was to be the owner of the property, and although title was taken in the name of Mr. Fish, and that gentleman paid for the house, he considered it a case where an employer was helping an employee in buying a home.

Broker Grimes Upset by Rumor.

Mr. Grimes was much upset when told of the reports current that the house had been sold to colored people.

"I can't understand how that can be," he said. "I sold the house to Wenman—at least he signed the contract of sale—and I thought he was to be the owner and tenant. If I had't thought so, I wouldn't have sold. I own the property at 189, and the tenants at 191 mean a great deal to my adjoining property. I cannot believe that Mr. Fish would be a participant in any transaction through which colored people would be brought into the neighborhood."

Mr. Fish could not be reached today. Mr. Wenman, his representative in the Lefferts place deal, said, on being asked a second time regarding the transaction, that it had been bought by Mr. Fish for an employee.

"I thought I made it very clear to Mr. Grimes that I was not the employee," said Mr. Wenman.

"Will you say who it is, or will you deny, that Mr. Fish bought it in the interests of colored people?"

"No, I will not. I have nothing more to say."

Several well-known residents of the block learned only today of the reports regarding the house at 191. Charles A. Decker, the lawyer, who lives at 169, said he had no knowledge of it of any kind and that he was not interested anyway. Elisha Whipple McGuire, whose home is at 147, said that he had heard of the report, but that he would suspend judgment until he had definite information.

PRIEST DENOUNCES NEGROES' MOVING INTO HIS PARISH

ST LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
APRIL 28. 1918

Pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, From Pulpit, Says They Are Not Welcome in His Congregation.

ASKS THEM TO STAY AWAY IN FUTURE

The Rev. Father Walsh Says People in His Parish Are Terrified as Colored Folks Buy in 4200 Cook Block.

The invasion of the 4200 block on Cook avenue by negroes who have taken up their residence in the neighborhood hitherto occupied exclusively by white persons, caused the Rev. Father Walsh, pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, Whittier street and Page boulevard, last Sunday to call upon his communicants from his pulpit to protest against the coming of the negroes.

Father Walsh told a Post-Dispatch reporter last night that he had said in his sermon that negroes were hovering over the white people like airplanes over a battlefield. Coming to the front of his chancel, he said, he announced that if there were any negroes in his congregation, they should know that they were not welcome and in the future to stay away from his church. He said that he previously had observed without objection the presence of a few negroes among the worshipers in his church.

Blames Realty Profiteers.

Father Walsh, in relating the incidents of the last few weeks, said that he believed the coming of the negroes was the work of profiteering real estate men who desired to force down values and seize the opportunity to purchase property at prices much below its actual value. He was advised that the women of the neighborhood should organize some

of a military company in which could receive instruction in to protect themselves from the es, whom he described as in-bly bold. He said that the e of his parish actually were ed by their new living condi-

ny who own property in the block on Cook avenue have d "for sale" signs before their s and, according to Father , others who are renters have ed their intention of moving. he first negro family to venture the white neighborhood came weeks ago," Father Walsh said. as followed by two other fam-

here had been negro residents e parish, but only along its daries, never in the heart of arish. There are many negro ies along the north side of y avenue, which is one line rish, and about one block west arah street, which is another dary. Now there also is a ne-amily in the 4100 block of Cook ue, come within a week.

Clashes Have Resulted.

lashes already have resulted the intrusion. The building at Cook avenue has been stoned tedly by boys. The damage been more than nominal, I un-and. The negro boys have re-ed by rocking the windows of church on their way to school. he negroes promenade on ts hitherto unfrequented by oth-han whites. The white women fraid to venture out after night. crime has increased.

his coming of the negroes also tens the disintegration of my h, which represents an invest-of $200,000 in church building parochial school, where 135 children attend. My congre-n has in seven years shrunk 400 to 250 families and now cing still further sacrifice by further encroachment of these es."

TES PROTEST AS WOMAN PURCHASES HOME IN MIDST

ebio, Col., Aug. 16.—A wave of in-tion has swept the entire com-ity on West Eleventh street when as learned that a member of our had perfected arrangements to ase a house in the neighborhood. eeting was held at the home of . Cressy (white), 700 West Elev-street, to protest to the real estate t who made the contract of sale purchaser and the owner of the e. The purchaser is a woman five children, who recently came is city from Oklahoma. A deposit paid on the house.

TIMORE MD MORNING SUN
EMBER 1, 1918

GRO RAISES THE RENT

ands 90 Per Cent. More Than White Landlord Asked.

IGNS ON FRANKLIN SQUARE

West Lexington Street Property Bought By Blacks, Who Use Rough Tactics On White Tenants

An attempt made last week by the colored landlord of Mrs. Ella Burke, 1524 West Lexington street, to raise her house rent 90 per cent is apparently one of the most flagrant cases of rent profiteering that has yet come to light. It has also aroused considerable excitement among the neighbors, who claim that it is part of an organized scheme by a number of negroes to get a foothold in the 1500 block on Lexington street.

Mrs. Burke, who is a widow with two sons in the service, has been living at the above address for the past two years. Until a short time ago she rented the house, for which she paid $21 a month, from Miss Emma L. Johnson, 1424 West Fayette street, who recently sold it to Ernest Thomas, colored.

Harry O. Wilson, who conducts a private banking business at the northeast corner of Pearl and Fayette streets, where the offices of the Mutual Benefit Association are located, is said to have conducted the negotiations.

"This man Wilson," said Mrs. Burke yesterday, "persuaded a colored man named Thomas, who lives on Gilmor street, to buy the house, arranging for payment through a building association, and telling the man that he would be able to move in immediately. The man, who, I understand, is employed at a large hotel and seems to be a very respectable person, came to the house last Thursday evening and asked me if I intended to give the house up. I told him no, that I would like to keep it, and offered him the rent which was due the next day. He told me that he had been persuaded into buying the house and that he would be perfectly willing to have me remain if I wished, adding that he would come the following evening to collect the rent. He arrived the next night, accompanied by Wilson, who did all the talking. He was partially intoxicated and talked to me in a most insulting manner, refusing to permit Thomas to take the rent money, which I had ready, and telling me that thereafter the rent would be $8.98 a week. If I did not pay it, he added, I would have to move. Thomas told me that he had been assured by Wilson that I could be made to pay the $8.98 weekly, which is the amount he was to pay the building association. He added that if the charges on the house could not be met by the tenant as he had been led to believe, he did not want the house."

Miss Emma L. Johnson, when asked about the transaction, stated that she had sold the house for $1,250, and therefore, at the rate which the new landlord is charging as rental, his tenant would pay for the house, with interest on the loan, in about three years.

Mrs. Burke, who has one boy, Joseph E. Burke, in the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry Regiment, and another, Edward Burke, in an artillery regiment now in training at Camp Meade, declared that she has no intention of vacating the house or of paying the increased rent. "Wilson threatened to have the matter brought up in the People's Court," she said, "and I hope he will. I'd be glad to have the whole matter aired there." In her stand she is supported most heartily by the other members of the household, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elliott, who occupy the second floor, and Mrs. Blanche Rosebery and Miss Marie Deleon, who rent her two third-floor rooms.

"It is an outrage," said Miss Deleon yesterday, "and Mrs. Rosebery, who is employed at the Treasury Department at Washington, and I are going to stand by Mrs. Burke. When Wilson came the other evening his manner was so threatening and he spoke so loud in the hall downstairs that he attracted our attention and we both came out into the hall in case she should need us to protect her."

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
JULY 31, 1918

GLASGOW SCHOOL SECTION IN TURMOIL OVER INVASION OF NEGROES AS RESIDENTS

If the negro segregation ordinance, which was carried by an overwhelming majority in the initiative petition election more than two years ago, had not been rendered inoperative because of an injunction issued in the United States Court by Judge Dyer, the situation that confronts the residents of the Glasgow School neighborhood would be easily handled.

A family of negroes has moved into the house at 3028 Sheridan avenue, opposite the school. Richard Murphy, president of the Board of Education, lives at 3050 Sheridan avenue.

Residents near the school have called a mass meeting for next week to see what action can be taken. The house occupied by negroes belongs to H. L. Quest, a letter carrier, of 4219 College avenue. Mrs. Quest said that the telephone had been kept busy by people in the neighborhood of the school complaining. She said her husband had obtained the property some time ago and had so much trouble collecting his rent from white tenants that he decided to rent to negroes.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JANUARY 28, 1918

FRIENDS OF NEGRO RACE REJOICE OVER VICTORY

The defeat of the segregation law in Louisville, Ky., by a decision of the Supreme court was the subject of jubilation at the annual meeting of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Lincoln center last night.

Edward Osgood Brown, president, spoke also of plans for the defense of the Negroes accused of rioting in East St. Louis; work against discrimination in relation to the war; investigations of lynchings and mob violence, and the training camp for Negro officers.

The part that the Negro must play in the prosecution of the war was presented by Judge Orrin N. Carter, chief justice of the Illinois Supreme court. Since it is a war for democracy, the speaker said, the colored man must stand side by side with the white man.

Marquis Eaton, chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, paid a tribute to the Negro race, which, he said, has never failed to do its share in carrying the burdens of humanity.

ATTORNEYS PREPARING BRIEFS IN SEGREGATION MATTER

The Daily Herald
Jan. 26, 1918

The counsel for Thomas S. Jackson, in the now widely-talked-of segregation case, Jackson vs. State, are preparing their respective briefs to be filed in the Maryland Court of Appeals at Annapolis. This matter was to have been argued last week but owing to the illness of Attorney-General Albert H. Ritchie, it was continued and will in all likelihood be heard by the Appellate Court early in February.

The appellant, Mr. Jackson, will be represented by Messrs. Cornelius C. Fitzgerald, W. Ashbie Hawkins and William C. McCard.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OHIO TIMES
FEBRUARY 7, 1918

DOVER CITIZENS PLAN SEGREGATION OF NEGROES THERE

Dover citizens Thursday evening formed an organization which has for its purpose the segregation of the 200 negroes now living in that city.

Negroes were present and the object of the organization, it was said was for the welfare of the colored residents.

Two places are considered for the negro district—a part of "Tintown," or Brooklyn, or a section of Fifth street. It is said that many of the negroes have agreed to purchase property if the segregation plan is adopted.

To compose the social differences among the negroes, is another object of the body. In the American hotel on West Front street the negroes have their Sunday school and church. It is said three different negro denominations meet there, the Church of God, the African M. E. and the Baptist. It is desired to narrow the church down to one denomination.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
MAY 22, 1918

FEARING NEGRO INVASION, CROWD ATTACKS HOUSE

Aroused at the prospect of a Negro settlement of the district, a number of whites last night stoned the residence of Mrs. Lavinia Nettles, a Negress, at 4319 Vincennes avenue. Police of the Fiftieth street station were called and the woman's premises were patrolled for the remainder of the night. No arrests were made.

Mrs. Nettles told a police sergeant she had recently purchased the property from a white woman, Mrs. Mary Carvlin. She had paid $500 down, she said, and given her note for the balance of $3,000. It was her intention, she said, to start a rooming house. Mrs. Nettles and her daughter Geneva moved in yesterday.

Mrs. Mary C. Byron, a Negro social worker, connected with the Turner Memorial African Methodist Episcopal church, who, it seems, dabbles in real estate on the side, is said by Mrs. Nettles to have engineered the deal.

In the Nettles home last night, following the bombardment, a council of defense was held. Prominent at this consultation were the Rev. Alonzo J. Bowling, pastor of the Turner church, and W. Harold Thomas, its social director.

Residents of the neighborhood were emphatic last night in expressing their disapproval of Negroes moving in.

Raise Prices on Property

White Owners Will Try to Get Big Prices for Property in "White" Districts.

That white people owning houses in blocks where colored people have recently moved, intend making colored people pay fancy prices is indicated by recent happenings.

Advanced rentals and higher prices for intending purchasers have met the colored people. These price-boosting owners are among those who contend that when colored people move into a neighborhood property values fall.

A reporter of the Afro-American was talking with William Lewis, the well known insurance man the other day, when a Hebrew of alien birth approached and offered to sell him a corner-house in the upper end of McCulloh street for $4,200 in fee. He said the house had every modern convenience and one apartmnet therein was renting for $30 a month. He had refused $4,000 for the property, the owner said.

"To much," said Mr. Lewis, as the man walked away.

N Y C TIMES
OCTOBER 18, 1918

Negroes Make Further Inroads on Harlem Residential Section.

The negro population made another inroad on the residential section of West Harlem by the purchase of the old New York Presbyterian Church, occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of 128th Street and Seventh Avenue.

The church property was taken over a couple of years ago by the New York Presbytery and has been on the market for many months at $100,000. The Metropolitan Baptist Church, which now occupies a private dwelling on 138th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, is the buyer. The Rev. W. W. Brown is pastor. The colored population has been growing very rapidly during the last few years and occupies a large portion of the area north of 130th Street and east of Seventh Avenue. The purchase of the church property on the corner of 128th Street, however, is the furthest point south they have reached.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 8

Segregation—1918

SEGREGATION FEVER AGAIN IN THE AIR

When, a few months ago, the Supreme Court of the United States declared invalid any attempt to segregate a class of people because of color, it was generally conceded by most bright minds that the matter of segregation was a closed book and that the greatest tribunal in the country had set at rest the minds of colored people as to their right to live where they desired. That all, however, were not of this opinion, is evidenced by reports in the local daily papers quoting Mayor Preston as being desirous of having City Solicitor Field draw up another segregation ordinance. This time it is "to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among the white people" that has prompted the chief executive of the "birthplace of segregation" to make another attempt to limit the rights of colored persons to buy and occupy property in districts outside of the limits to be set in the proposed measure.

The proposed measure, if it becomes a law, will meet the same fate that all unrighteous measures ultimately meet. In the face of the decision by the Supreme Court no lower jurist will hardly have the temerity to pass favorably upon an ordinance the intent of which is to abridge the rights of a class of people even though that intent is hidden behind the subtle pretense of protecting the health of another class of citizens.

The assertion that colored people are more susceptible to tuberculosis than whites has been made so frequently by our eminent white friends that they almost believe it—almost but not quite. They know it is only a half truth. Of course more people die from tuberculosis in a six-foot alley than on Eutaw Place or University Parkway. It is to be expected. It isn't the color that kills them, but the condition.

The Mayor does not take into consideration that there are many institutions in the State to care for white tubercular patients while colored people who are infected have no place to go but Bayview—or the graveyard. Neither does he consider conditions in the many miserable alleys where large numbers of the race are forced to live. If he did he would see that the city administration is in a large measure responsible for the physical condition of numbers of the race and not the incident of color.

If the Mayor is sincere in his proposed efforts to better the health conditions of the people, let him propose a measure that will better living conditions among the poor; let him use his influence in securing adequate treatment for colored tuberculars; let him give his cooperation to educational movements tending toward the enlightenment of colored people along health lines; let him use as much energy in making habitable, beautiful and healthful sections in which poor colored and white people are compelled to live as he does in the neighborhoods occupied by the rich; let him lose sight of caste and autocracy for a while and get into his system a mite of the kindof democracy we are trying to beat into the Huns; **let him realize that the prevention of tuberculosis among the black people of the city is as much HIS problem as mayor of this city, as is the problem of preventing its spread among the whites.**

Any measure drafted along lines as suggested by the Mayor this week will not only be unconstitutional, but selfish, unfair, unpatriotic and un-American.

The Salvation Army believes in adapting itself to surrounding conditions. J. Rosamond Johnson, formerly of the wonderful musical team of Cole and Johnson and author of a hundred different popular songs that have set America by the ears including "Under the Bamboo Tree," and "In my Castle on the River Nile," bears witness to this adaptability.

"One day, some years ago," said Mr. Johnson, "I was walking along 14th street near Union Square (N. Y.) Park. I saw and heard a Salvation Army group singing. The tune sounded familiar, and as I went my way, I racked and racked my brain to place it. After a time it came to me, and this is what the SalvationArmywas doing,"

To the tune of "Under the Bamboo Tree" Mr. Johnson sang:

" 'If you like-a Jesus, and Jesus like-a you.' "

Characteristically enough Salvation Army groups are not finding much time for speaking and singing in France. It takes all of their time caring for the actual human needs of the French refugees and serving hot cocoa and sandwiches to weary soldiers. Like the K. of C., the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. the Salvation Army is doing its bit in a genuinely practical way.

Reminiscent of the war the government waged against the Seminole Indians and half breed Negroes and Indians in the Old Hickory Stamping Ground not far from Henryetta, Oklahoma, for a time it has been feared that these freedom-loving half wild fellows would offer serious armed resistance to the draft, but perhaps they may be persuaded to lay down their arms and submit peaceably.

New York's District Attorney subpoenaed 125 suspected colored slackers and locked up 30 others. In Coatesville, Pa., several young men were locked up as draft slackers and set to washing kindows in the city hall, which had not been clean- to washing windows in the city hall, which had not been clean- fight" idea of these days.

Speaking of an international means of expression the moving picture is the real thing. Colored American Y. M. C. A. secretaries, who have gone out to work among the British native African troops fighting against the Germans in German East Africa, have had difficulty in making themselves understood in the Nigerian, Somaliland, Zamzibar or other dialects; but there is not a native of a single tribe, that cannot understand and enjoy the antics of Charlie Chaplin on the movie screen.

BLACK BELT PROPOSED

COLORED SOCIAL WORKER MIGHT CONVERT NORTH BROADWAY, MAYOR HAS BEEN TOLD.

MANY ARE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 30.—"Search me," said Mayor J. E. Harley when asked by a delegation of women as to the solution of Aurora's North Broadway black belt proposition.

"The town is filled with Negroes which have come up from the South to work on the Burlington elevation and elsewhere, just as they have swarmed into other towns. They are an entirely different sort from the old time respected blacks whom the entire city knows. They don't know the Northern ways. They have their own idea of morals, and Aurora is up against the same proposition as is any other city in the North. Whether to drive 'em out and have 'em scattered all over or to let them collect in this one locality is a question."

Negro Worker Suggested.

Mayor Harley referred to an interview a number of months ago with Mrs. Delpha Roger Holmes, a colored Aurora girl now employed in connection with the night morals court of New York City. Mrs. Holmes studied the condition of the blacks in Aurora at that time and stated frankly: "If Aurora had a Negro worker—a conscientious Negro woman who worked constantly in that section—there would be no North Broadway."

Fear Only the Law.

"Well," said the mayor, "I don't know. These Negroes fear nothing on earth except the law. Why, I honestly believe there were fifty of these women at once running like blackbirds up the street when they saw the police. Perhaps Mrs. Holmes is right. Perhaps a Negro woman worker could help some. I tell you it is a problem. Some of these girls are so near white it is difficult to tell them from white women, and their morals don't seem to amount to much.

"There is one thing that we shall do, and that is to tell the owner of that house to close it out at once. He's getting a rent which gives away the character of the place at once."

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
MARCH 27, 1918

Colored Family Moves In.

The invasion of the colored family in the white block of 900 North Caroline street occurred this morning, when Joseph Collins, colored, a couson of the man who ownes the house at 903 North Caroline street, took possession and moved his furnishings in, while many persons in the neighborhood looked on.

The threatened violence by white residents should the colored folk move in did not materialize this mornings.

Demand Unfrocking of Father Walsh

The Chicago Defender, May 11 1918.

BY J. M. BATCHMAN,
Staff Correspondent

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—From all indications, Rev. T. J. Walsh (white), pastor of St. Ann's Catholic church, Page boulevard and Whittier streets, will be backed up in his position regarding our Race moving into his parish by Archbishop Glennon. That such will be the outcome is not surprising; the wonder of the whole affair is that the people who follow this religious profession among members of the Race should continue satisfied in an organization supporting a member of the cloth of a different race and accepting his standard of Christianity, which his fellow craftsmen openly vow does not permit full communion and does not recognize the brotherhood of man.

The St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a strong protest to Archbishop Glennon, saying that Father Walsh is "unfit to be a priest of the church and has violated every primary rule of the gospel of Jesus as concerns human brotherhood." This resulted from the priest's exhortation to his congregation to resist the invasion of our people and made it clear if there were any in his church they were unwelcome.

Archbishop Glennon, no doubt, will fully sustain Rev. Walsh, because he is absolutely ignorant along the Race question line and knows little, if anything, of our aspirations. He is certainly incapable of analyzing conditions surrounding the American Negro and is so biased in his reasoning as to believe we should be satisfied with a secondary position in American life, because white people, like himself, think and have thought for a long time that was all we needed for our development. Archbishop Glennon dotes much on the fact, "We have a church for the Colored people at Twenty-seventh and Pine streets, together with a school and orphanage, but the Colored folks don't care much for their own church. They would rather mix in the white congregations." A greater untruth could not be spoken. Our people in this city are no exception to those in all others; they like things looking toward racial development which they control. Those of the Catholic religion who fail to attend the church on Pine street probably have had their zeal dampened by the fact the great Catholic organization has not thought enough of its communicants to educate Colored priests to administer to their wants. No teacher can outstrip our teachers in reaching the hearts of our Race and when white organizations deceive themselves into believing their selfish interests can be promoted by placing white men over organizations of their creation, but looking to us for support, they make a grievous error. We are not made of that cheap grade of material.

Archbishop Glennon, if reports are true, goes the Rev. Walsh even one better when he says, "The Colored people seem to think that Catholic theology guarantees them the right to live and associate and marry and carry on a basis of social equality. It is impossible to overcome prejudices that have long existed." Such narrowness is hardly conceivable, yet this opinion shows clearly how confined is the religious teaching of some people. Such biased views never would suffice to lead us into spiritual life, and they break down in the face of prejudice which Archbishop Glennon exhibits in his interview.

Some Self-Styled Leaders Balled

It occurs that Archbishop Glennon thinks he has been double-crossed by some self-styled leaders of our Race. In view of his recent reported utterances, it is difficult to place too much credence on the following: "At the time the segregation law was up before the voters of St. Louis, a delegation of Colored people called upon me and told me that if I opposed the passage of that law, there would undoubtedly be an agreement that certain districts would be reserved for white persons and certain districts reserved for Colored people. Now that that law has been declared unconstitutional, they seem to have forgotten that gentlemen's agreement. I took no part in the segregation election." His business is to oppose wrong, yet he took no part in the segregation election. How could he when his church fosters a "Jim Crow" Catholic church in this city, with a white priest? It would hardly be consistent. However, these self-styled, quiet, gumshoeing persons who constitutioned themselves into a committee to safeguard racial interests in this city, as they are affected by housing conditions, are not exposed to the public so their identity may be known. These segregation compromisers are first lieutenants of segregation promoters, and to these the Race owes something for attempting to compromise on a situation in which no one questions the correctness of the stand taken by the Race. The Race question is stubborn; it has yet to be solved, but it will never be settled correctly until it is adjusted along the lines of justice; compromising merely prolongs the wrongs to which the Race is subjected.

Father Walsh Would Segregate

Father Walsh's position is that "One way to settle the problem of handling the Negroes would be for them when they desired to buy property in a certain neighborhood to name a commission to meet a similar commission named by the whites on the street to be entered, and let these men fix a reasonable price to be paid by Negroes for property in the entire block." Father Walsh was doubtless encouraged into believing this kind of segregation would find ready acceptance by knowing the sentiments of this, our "Jim Crow" committee which is reported to have acquiesced in such a procedure. These men ought to be known; there are too many of them at large. If the report is true that they came forward with such a proposition, as is probable, there is small wonder at the position assumed by these white men of the cloth, even though they themselves cannot with clear consciences assert that the position taken by them in this matter is Christian and correct.

Prejudice naturally arises against us from the mere fact we arose from a slave to a small competitor for a living. It is difficult to eradicate, because the masses of the people of the country are not liberally educated. Racial lines will always be distinct all over the world, but with education and religion developed to a high degree, there will be no mistreatment and assigning of people to inferior places in life because of accident of birth. Sometimes profiteers have damaged cordial neighborhood situations, but there is little if any of this going on in St. Louis today. People seek more comfortable surroundings because they can afford it, and it is their right to do so. Democratic times will probably shed more light on the American mind. "When Sambo Goes to France."

The Chicago Defender. May 18.

ANGRY WHITE PEOPLE BOMB DAVIS HOME

Friday night a bomb was exploded at the two-story flat building owned by Charles H. Davis, 45'9 Vincennes avenue, shattering the windows and semi-wrecking the front porch. No one was injured.

The explosion came shortly after midnight. A deadening detonation shook the house, throwing Davis and his family from their beds, and also rocked adjacent dwellings. Scores of people and police from the 48th street station swarmed to the scene of the excitement.

Davis recently purchased the dwelling from E. Friedman (white), which purchase is said to have met with the ire of white residents in the neighborhood, who declared that the Race could not settle in that district. Several are alleged to have made threats and the police believe the bomb was instigated by them. Clews have been uncovered that may lead to a speedy arrest and operatives all over the immediate vicinity are on the lookout for a suspicious character who wore a soft black hat which has a hat band mark which police will not disclose.

RACE INVADES SECTION WHITES PLAN TO VACATE

The Advocate, May 11, 1918

BALTIMORE, Md.—The 1100 block Bolton street, just above the Fifth Regiment armory, hitherto considered an exclusively "white" block, one of the oldest residential sections in the city, has been "invaded" by Negroes. One family has quietly moved in, one house has been sold to a Negro and another, it is said, will be sold this afternoon.

The white householders are preparing to emigrate en masse. Nearly all are making arrangements to vacate before June 1, though others who have leases extending beyond that time will stay on. Only a few of the families living there own their property, and they are making ararngements to sell out and leave.

The white steps of the two houses known to have been sold to Negroes were this morning found to be streaked with tar, and the pavement in front has been decorated with lines of black paint.

Lives Imperiled When Angry Whites Hurl Dynamite

POLICE FAILED TO PROTECT HOMES

The Chicago Defender, May 25 1918.

The third of a series of bomb plots and attempts instigated by whites on the lives of residents in the vicinity of 45th street and Vincennes avenue was seen Monday night when a high explosive bomb filled with steel pellets was set off in the vestibule of the three-story apartment at 4527 Vincennes avenue. The damage done amounted to upwards of $2,000. No one was injured.

The news spread like wildfire and shortly the streets, windows and housetops were filled with excited spectators. A cordon of 100 patrolmen of the 48th street police station was thrown around the house and it was not until early morning that order was restored.

Force Hurls Piano Across Floor

The explosion came at about five minutes to 10 o'clock. The force of the bomb completely wrecked the vestibule, tearing a hole through a wall leading into the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Reed on the first floor, and hurled a big, heavy piano there across the floor, tearing a large aperture in the floor of the basement, and tearing half a flight of stairs leading to the upstairs apartments to splinters. The shock was so great that not a single window pane in adjacent houses was left intact, and the vibrations were distinctly felt by patrons in attendance at a concert being held at the Abraham Lincoln Center, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue. An added horror was that the force of the explosion tore all the gas piping in the building loose and the fumes poured out in wholesale, threatening to suffocate the tenants before they had opportunity to quit the building.

Several Narrow Escapes From Death

Mrs. Eddie Reed and mother, Mamie Lewis, and 6-month-old Odelia were alone in the kitchen of their apartment when the explosion came. The detonation knocked them to their knees, and for a short time they lay helpless. Mrs. Reed was first to regain her senses and staggered through the house already filled with gas escaping from a large meter which had been torn from its moorings in the basement, to a middle bedroom, where her 6-month-old child lay sleeping. She succeeded in carrying the babe and helping her mother to safety.

In the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cole, on the second floor, the flooring of the little bedroom over the vestibule was torn up, a big dresser split in twain, and a trunk thrown out into the parlor. Little James Manous, who was sleeping in that room, was thrown from his bed, but was unhurt. Walter Cole had just come up the stairs and was just in the act of closing the hall door when he was knocked to the floor and showered with falling glass.

Tells of Death Threat

Investigations into the explosion show that it was fostered by angered white residents in the neighborhood who sought to intimidate Race tenants who have lately moved into the district. Frequent death threats have been pinned to several tenants' homes in the neighborhood, and these have been placed in the hands of the authorities, but no help in the situation was promised. Two weeks prior to this occurrence Mrs. Mamie Jones, occupant of the third floor of the wrecked flat, found in her mail box a poorly written letter on an old piece of brown wrapping paper with the following threat scrawled across it:

Notice to Colored Tenants on Vincennes Avenue: We are going to BLOW these FLATS TO HELL and if you don't want to go with them you had better move at once. Only one warning.

(Sidned) CITIZENS.

This occurrence marked the third attack made by whites on citizens living in this immediate vicinity. At midnight on May 21, an angry mob besieged and stoned the beautiful home of Mrs. Lavinia Nettles, at 4319 Vincennes avenue. A few nights later, May 25, the residence at 4529 Vincennes avenue was bombed.

Police Have Important Clue

Our investigation in this recent outrage brought stories of many strange actions on the part of whites for several weeks. On numerous occasions men in autos would be seen driving in the neighborhood at midnight, and quietly observing different houses. It appears that as a result of their observations certain houses were selected for attack. "A few days ago," said Mrs. Mamie Jones, occupant of the bombed flat, "we noticed a suspicious man in the neighborhood and called the police. When he saw the police approaching he ran." In this man police of the 48th street station are holding a clue that they think will lead to the arrest of the perpetrator within the next few days. Officers patroling the district have received orders not to take chances on the presence of any strange characters, but to "shoot first, and ask questions afterwards."

This attack did not strike terror in the hearts of the tenants of the bombed apartments, as they all expressed their desire of "sticking to the last."

egregation – 1918

EGREGATION IN BALTIMORE

he afro American
March 1, 1918.

GETS FINAL INTERMENT.

ourt of Appeals Puts Quietus On Fourth Attempt of City Solons to Say Where Colored People Shall Live.

he local segregation law was given last rites when the Maryland rt of Appeals handed down a de- n Wednesday declaring the ordi- ce invalid and in violation to the rteenth Amendment.

he decsion was expected as the ed States Court recently declared milar law invalid and Judge John Rose, of the United States District rt had subsequently held that the ng of the highest court of the land lied to the Baltimore ordinance. ge Rose's opinion was in the case Dr. William T. Coleman, who had n arrested for moving into the block of McCulloh street, after Supreme Court rendered its de- n. Attorney Warner T. McGuinn eared for Dr. Coleman.

he opinion handed down by the rt of Appeals was in the case of n H. Jackson, who had been con- ed and fined $500 for moving in- he 1600 block of Baker street. His rneys carried the case to the Court Appeals. Judge Urner handed n the opinion reversing the lower rt.

was the second time the Court Appeals had rendered an opinion inst segregation, the first time be- in the case of Jonn H. Gurry who ed a property on Laurens street Pennsylvania avenue. The court s opinion in the Gurry case, how- r, intimated that the Mayor and Council might draft a law that it ld approve.

The first segregation law in the ntry was passed in this city dur- the administration of Mayor J. ry Mahool. The first arrest un- the law was in the case of a col- d woman who moved into the 1600 k of Argyle avenue. The local rts invalidated the law and then a nd and a third was passed. Fol- ng the decision in the Gurry case the fourth law was passed.

SEGREGATION FOUGHT

The measures here were fought at all times by the colored people. The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during the presidency of Dr. F. N. Cardozo, raised quite a sum to fight the law.

The operation of the law was such as to hamper the colored people in every way. They were prevented from expanding and were also forced to pay exhorbitant rents for homes in blocks open to the race. The segregation spirit was invoked by whites every time colored people wanted to expand.

Two notable instances were when Morgan College purchased its new site on the Harford Road and when the Young Men's Christian Association was forced to give up its site at the corner of McCulloh and Dolphin streets.

Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision colored people have moved into a number of blocks hitherto exclusively occupied by whites.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
JANUARY 15, 1918

NEGRO COLLEGE UPHELD

Court Sustains Morgan's Right To Hillen Road Site.

CAN ESTABLISH SETTLEMENT

White Residents May Take An Appeal Or Bring Action At Law Against Institution.

Morgan College, a negro institution, not only may be located at the Hillen road and Arlington avenue, but the managers may establish a negro settlement there, according to an opinion handed down yesterday by Judge Duncan in the Circuit Court at Towson. The court also holds that restrictions imposed by the charter of the corporation upon the amount of property it may hold, cannot be taken advantage of collaterally by private persons, but only by the State in a direct proceeding instituted for that purpose.

In his opinion Judge Duncan says he will sign an order sustaining the demurrer in the case of Russell I. Diggs and others against the college in which an injunction was asked to restrain the college authorities from creating a negro settlement on the property. An appeal may be taken from the decision of Judge Duncan or an action at law may be instituted in the lower court.

In his opinion Judge Duncan says: "The bill alleges that the defendant is an educational institution chartered for the purpose of furnishing instruction in the higher branches of learning to the negro race; that the rights and powers of the corporation are set out and limited by Chapter 326 of the Acts of 1890 and Chapter 357 of the Acts of 1900; that section 5 of the last mentioned act provides as follows:

Authority To Hold Land.

"'The said Morgan College shall have the power to found, establish and maintain a school or schools of education, learning and training; establish and maintain scholarships, professorships, lectureships, chairs of instruction and auxiliary schools, and to have, hold and acquire lands, both real and personal for the purpose of supporting such schools, and for the purpose of investing the funds of said corporation and carrying on its work and plans.'

"The bill alleges that on June 1 last, the defendant acquired for $60,000, a tract of land consisting of 70 acres and that the agents of the defendants have publicly announced that it proposes to use a part only of said property as a site for the college and the balance, consisting of much the larger part, it proposes to develop and divide into building lots and dispose of them to persons of the colored race only and not necessarily connected with the college.

"The bill alleges that the defendant has not the legal power or authority under its charter to thus purchase real estate for the purpose of re-selling it and prays the court for an injunction to restrain what the bill alleges to be an unwarranted exercise of power. The defendant interposed a demurrer to the bill alleging among other grounds that the plaintiff is not a proper party.

Within Charter Rights.

"The first question arising is, whether the defendant has exceeded its charter powers as charged in the bill. The charter is in plain terms and sets out rather clearly the power and authority conferred upon it by the Legislature. It provides that it may have, hold and acquire lands for the purpose of supporting schools and for the purpose of investing funds to carry on its work and plans. No one could question the validity of a devise to the corporation to carry on its work and plans of 70 acres or of 140 acres and it has equal power to purchase. If the acreage is in excess of the actual necessities of the school or schools and the managers could dispose of the surplus in lots, reserving a rent, it would be one of the most usual and approved methods of investment for the purpose of carrying on its work and plans.

THE MAYOR PUBLICLY DENOUNCES LOEB'S SEGREGATION PLAN

The letter circulated by Max Loeb, chairman of the Chicago Board of Education, among the prominent citizens of Chicago, requesting them to submit their views on the segregation of our children in the public schools in the city of Chicago, and purporting to emanate from the authority of the mayor, a committee headed by Banker Jesse Binga and Editor Robert S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender called on the mayor and interviewed him in the council chambers Wednesday afternoon, demanding of him what authority, if any, had been given to Loeb that he should take such responsibility of circulating his letter that would cause our people of Chicago to denounce the administration. 8-1-'18

The mayor stated to the committee that he had publicly denounced Max Loeb before a committee as a liar and crook and that he represents the Chicago Tribune. Further stating, he said, "that there is no more danger of segregation in the schools in the city of Chicago than the kaiser to be President of the United States. That this country is for democracy and anyone at this time attempting to segregate any race of people is no less than a petty tyrant and traitor to his country."

The committee after hearing the statement of the mayor reached the conclusion that the efforts being put forth by Max Loeb in the dissemination of this letter being promiscuously distributed among the people, represents the hidden hand of a German propaganda, fostered by certain vested interests coming as the outgrowth of newspaper propaganda, circulated among our people to create excitement and agitation, knowing that agitation at this time is the curse of a race.

WHITE REAL ESTATE DEALERS PLAN TO REFUSE TO SELL OR RENT TO NEGROES IN WHITE DISTRICTS

Law of Supply and Demand Will Finally Win Out

The Daily Herald
March 8 1918.

While the Baltimore Real Estate Exchange, composed of a large number of white real estate operators of the city is said to have outlined plans by which colored purchasers of property in so-called white districts are to be boycotted—that is to say the members of the exchange have agreed not to sell or rent to colored homeseekers,—it is a foregone conclusion among real estate men, colored and white, that any member of the exchange will be more than glad to sell to a colored purchaser any property he cannot dispose of to the whites.

There are numbers of white brokers who do not belong to the exchange, and of course will not be affected by the agreement of the exchange. This is especially true of Jewish brokers. Then there is Chas. Morton, who porbably controls as much real estate in Baltimore and its surburbs as any broker in the city, who has always been glad to sell to colored buyers all the property they could pay for. It will be recalled that Mr. Morton was arrested several times during the operation of the segregation law for renting houses to colored families in "white blocks."

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 8, 1918

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Segregation Works Both Ways.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I desire to comment briefly on the letter in your issue of today signed "A Negro" and shall not say anything that I do not think your paper ought to publish. Mr. "Negro" is apparently unfamiliar with "Jim Crowism" when he objects to segregated hospitals and swimming pools. If he thinks his race so high class, he should be tickled to death that he can lie in a hospital and swim in a pool where none but his race are permitted. I think the white race should be given space in the public press to express their opinions on such matters, especially when challenged by the colored writer. I have the highest regard for democracy but I doubt the wisdom or even the probability of ever seeing the two races in the same swimming pool. The writer was born and raised in the north but lived in the south a number of years and since returning to my native city I just commenced to realize how ungrateful the northern negro is compared with the southern darkies, whose people love them so long as they act decently and with regard to the white people. Here and Chicago they not only despise the white folks but actually challenge us to prove they are not our equals in every way, and I for one cannot help but confess that there is one people but so many different kinds that I like some so much better than others, that I prefer to be segerated with the whites.

Very truly yours,
A WHITE MAN.

THE GHOST OF SEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE

ily Herald Mar. 29 1918

egregation as a legal in-
y is dead; the court of
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A new proceedure has
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What a commentary up-
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aracter of the Negro!

This attempt to secure in-
rsement of the principle
e of its practice by the Negroes of Baltimore, would thus be parties to their own degradation and oppression, indicates that the men who fathered this brilliant idea believe that Negroes are not endowed with lofty and definite ideas of justice and are not moved to action by these principles just as white men are moved.

There are those who affect to believe that the Negro's religion is wholly emotional; this indicates thatthey also believe he is emotional or child like in his espousal and adherence to principles and his contentions for them. They evidently believe that although, after considerable cost, humiliation and oppressive hardships, the Negro wins a fight, a little flattery, condescension and patronizing from the white man is sufficient lure to cause him to forget the insults, humiliation and degradation imposed upon him and gladly accept them, and surrender the rights and privileges to which he is entitled and which the court awarded him.

It is absolutely certain that the Negroes of Baltimore, will not nor will the Negroes of any city in the United States enter into any compact to reside within any certain blocks, or within any conditionally certain blocks, or to restrict themselves within any certain metes and bounds fixed for them by the generous kindness of men of the white race.

The laws of commerce and choice will always be the governing factors in fixing residence of Negroes the same as for the whites.

There will always be dea ers and agents who will not sell or rent to Negroes; it is their right and no contention will arise therefrom.

But the housing problem has been so serious and the oppression and suffering of Negroes has been so severe in Baltimore because of the enforcement of the illegal segregation ordinance during several years that it is folly to even suggest to them the idea of accepting the abominable practice of segregation.

RACE SEGREGATION AGITATION BEARING FRUIT

The Daily Herald. March 29/1918

Negro Householder Defends Home Against Assaults and Shoots White Youth

White youths who stormed the dwelling at 1102 Myrtle avenue yesterday in an effort to force the Negro occupants to move from the "white" block are mourning today over the resultant injury to one of their number.

Carroll Frey, 19 years old, son of G. Henry Frey, 826 Harlem avenue, is at the Union Protestant Infirmary with bullet wounds in his thigh and leg and, according to information obtained by police of the Northwestern district, he was shot by William Powell, colored, who, it is alleged, ran from the house with a pistol after the attack and chased the boys, firing twice.

The police say that Powell stooped within 100 feet of the fleeing boys and took aim at them after steadying himself by placing a knee on the ground.

Shortly before 11 o'clock telephone messages were received at the Northwestern Police Station saying that the boys were attacking the house with bricks and paint and that shooting was going on. Sergeant Santry and Patrolman Miller hurried to the scene and arrested Powell. At that time nothing was known of young Frey's injury and Powell was released on $7 collateral.

When rearrested several hours later he also was charged with assaulting and shooting Frey. He will be given a hearing this morning.

The front of Powell's dwelling was smeared with white enamel which is said to have been thrown in bottles. Today there are but four sound panes of glass in the house. Some had been broken in previous attacks and others were shattered yesterday.

In the afternoon reports of Frey's injury reached the police and an investigation was begun. It was learned that after the enamel and bricks were showered at the house from the front the attacking party ran around to Harlem avenue and sought to escape through an alleyway in the rear of the house. Powell, it is said, pursued the boys, firing two shots at them. The Negro claims a shot was fired at him in return.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS
(Special to The Daily Herald)
Daily Herald

WHITE RESIDENTS OBJECT TO NEGRO NEIGHBORS

7-5-18.

While colored soldires are rushing to Europe to battle for world democracy, the white residents of Pine street living in the 2500 block resent and have stoned the beautiful residence of Mrs. T. Lytle, 2504 Pine St., a highly respectable colored lady whose husband is employed at Hog Island. Anticipating the carrying out of the threat that her home would be burned on Independence Day police of the 19th District have placed several men in the block. Mrs. Lytle after her home was stoned threatened criminal action against the white woman who it is claimed instigated the lawless acts.

She has appealed to United States District Attorney Kane for protection. Contrary to the general mixed conditions of the city population Negro residents are not desired in that neighborhood. The edict went out several months ago that no Negro tenant would be allowed in that block. The trouble had its origin last fall when Mrs. Lytle moved in the 2504 Pine street house. She has thus far disregarded all demonstrations and still holds her ground.

MAYOR PRESTON STILL TRYING TO SEGREGATE

Daily Herald (2-14-)

His Unpopularity Still Increasing.

Not satisfied with the terrific jolt handed him and his cohorts in the case of Segregation by the Supreme Court of the United States Mayor Preston now proposes segregation from a new angle, that of the public health. It is generally known that because of the unsanitary alleys and hovels in which so many colored people are forced to live tuberculosis is more prevalent among them than among the whites. Using this as a pretext the Mayor is seeking to have an ordinance drawn as a health measure that will covertly do what the highest court in th laend has said shall not be done. Shortly after the Supreme Court rendered its decision the Mayor called a meeting of prominent colored and white citizens and proposed voluntary, segregation through a permanent committee to be made up of both races. So sure was he that this scheme would go through that although he bound the members of the conference to the utmost secrecy yet he had present reporters ready to announce to the world the success of his plan. That it was indignantly rejected by every one present with the exception of his own appointed assistant commissioner of health tells its own story as to regard in which this base scheme was held.

Segregation - 1918

EXTORTION, PLUS ABUSE

The Amsterdam News, 1/16/18

That Negro occupancy depreciates property has been the argument of real estate agents and owners for years, and their excuse for the extortionate increases that Negroes are forced to pay over and above the rentals paid by white tenants.

But what is the truth of the matter? Is it mere Negro occupancy or the neglect of the property, on the idea that anything is good enough for Negroes that follows Negro occupancy?

As an illustration, take the houses that have been opened up for Coloured people within the last few years—for instance, the Payton property and the property on West 140th Street, for which Morris Moore acts as agent. Can anyone who had been on the premises of either of these properties before or just at the beginning of their Negro occupancy fail to note the difference in the service given and in the care of the properties? The writer very clearly remembers the grand impression made upon him on a visit to the West 140th Street property in the first few months of its opening up to Negroes. Then the door-knobs were bright, the door glass clean, the halls spotless, the wall covering a thing of beauty—everything in the most perfect order. A few days ago, as part of an investigation of housing conditions in Harlem, we returned to this property and found the wall covering off in places, and coming off in others, the door-knobs dull and dirty, the hall windows broken, the halls and stairs filthy with the accumulated dust and dirt of several days—everything, in fact, in a most deplorable state of decay.

Recently there have been opened up for Coloured people a number of elevator houses—we do not particularly refer now to the Payton property—where elevator and telephone services and other conveniences of high class apartment houses were advertised as attractions. Rentals, far in excess of what the white tenants had paid, were demanded and obtained of Negro tenants. Yet just as soon as the houses were filled up, the elevator service was discontinued and the switchboard and telephones taken out. The landlord thus effected a triple saving, yet no reduction was made in the rents of the tenants. These are still paying the rents paid by white people for high class apartments, with elevator and switchboard service, steam heat, etc., plus the ten or twenty dollars added as a penalty for their pigmentation.

These properties, like the others—the Payton and West 140th Street—have depreciated in value. But whose was the work of depreciation? The tenants who paid the extortionate rents demanded—which, remember, were greatly in excess of the rents paid by white tenants—or the landlords and their agents, who tore out telephones and switchboards, discontinued elevator service, refused to make necessary repairs and failed to take any interest in whether the houses were kept clean or dirty—in anything, in fact, except the collection of extortionate rents?

Where the Blame Lies

THE THROWING OF A DEADLY BOMB at a building occupied by citizens on Vincennes avenue recently and the stoning of another building in the same avenue by some lawless persons was extremely unfortunate, especially at this particular time. Our system of government is practically on trial before the civilized world. Our primary purpose in entering the present world war was to make democracy safe the world over. But if acts like those above referred to can be committed with impunity in any of our large cities, then, indeed, democracy is not safe even upon our own soil.

The public at home as well as abroad will be impressed with the belief that our government, national, state and local, is one which tolerates lynch law at the South and mob violence at the North. Of course we know that this is not strictly true, because to our personal knowledge the great mass of people—white and Colored—are law abiding and law observing citizens. That acts such as those above referred to can be occasionally committed perhaps is to be expected. No great harm could result from them if the perpetrators could be apprehended and punished according to the forms of law.

If this cannot be done it is a serious reflection not only upon the government itself but upon the masses of our people. No government is worth defending unless every citizen thereof can be made to feel that he is safe and secure in the exercise and enjoyment of life, liberty and property. We repeat, the great majority of people of every race in this country are law abiding and law observing and desire that every citizen shall enjoy his rights and privileges without lawless interference. The lawless acts referred to demonstrate not only the necessity for national legislation to cover such offenses, but the necessity for the creation and maintenance of a public sentiment throughout the country which will make possible the rigid enforcement of the same.

The best and most effective channels through which this can be done are the public press and the pulpits of the different churches. The observance of law and order should be deemed and held by every editor and every minister of the gospel as being a paramount duty. It is unfortunately true that too many of these supposed molders of public sentiment are followers rather than makers of public sentiment. They not only follow popular sentiment, but many of them follow the same even though it be a sentiment which justifies mob violence. Let us hope that there will be a radical improvement along these lines. In the meantime those who are fond of throwing destructive bombs should identify themselves with the United States army so their ability in this respect can be utilized upon the enemies of our country.

Father of Segregation Law Appears in Brand New Role

The Afro American March 1, 1918.

The spectacle of Attorney Milton Dashiell, author of Baltimore's segregation law, defending the right of a colored family to move anywhere they desired, was presented in the Juvenile Court a few days ago.

He was appearing as attorney for Watson Cooper, who bought and moved into the thre-story dwelling at 1102 Myrtle avenue. "I drew the segregation," he exclaimed, as he pointed his finger at a number of white boys who had been arrested for breaking the front and rear windows of the Cooper home, "but now that the Supreme Court has ruled that segregation laws are invalid I bow as an American citizen. You boys who threw stones are not good American citizens.

Judge Williams fined the boys and warned them against a repitition of the offense.

The last attack was made last Saturday, broken front and rear windows resulting.

Mr. Cooper bought the property shrough Arthur L. Johnson, a real estate agent. Young white boys annoyed him by breaking windows and also threatening the family.

Following the last attack Mr. Johnson went to see Marshal Carter and demanded police protection. It is needless to say that protection was forthcoming and the whites are not as belligerent as formerly.

Mr. Cooper, through Attorney Dashiell has entered suit claiming two thousand dollars damages form the parents of the white boys who broke out his windows.

A colored family has purchased a house in the 1300 block of Myrtle avenue and there is said to be a dicker dicker on for a house in the 1200 block.

Mr. Johnson says he looks for the colored people to move everywhere. Police portection must be demaded at all times, he says.

THE ARCHBISHOP DENIES STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN POST

St. Louis Argus 5-3-18

The Argus has been informed that a committee from the Catholic Knights of America, consisting of R. Herbert Stanton, Jos. W. Wilkinson and Wm. G. Micheaux, called on Archbishop Glennon last week relative to the following statements published as an interview in the "Post-Dispatch" May 5:

"Colored folks don't care much for their own church. They would rather mix in with the white congregation.

"The Colored people seem to think that Catholic theology guarantees them a right to live and associate and marry and carry on a basis of social equality. It is impossible to overcome prejudices that have long existed."

The Archbishop told the committee that the publication was false, as he had never made the statements, as reported, and that he would be willing to come to any meeting of the organization and explain. A member of the committee informed the reporter that an open meeting would be arranged for in the near future.

SEGREGATION BY LEGAL MANDATE STILL A DREAM AND HOPE.

The Daily Herald Jan. 30, 1918.

The advocates of racial segregation in Baltimore are bad losers. When the United States Supreme Court handed down a unanimous and sweeping decision annulling all segregation laws it was supposed that all efforts to enforce the abominable laws of Baltimore would cease, and the advocates of such laws would gracefully submit to the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court. And in connection therewith motion would be entered to dismiss cases against alleged violators of the Baltimore law, and that the alleged violators would be discharged from the custody of the courts.

Instead, however, rank Bourbonism still exists. Thomas S. Jackson, held for violation of the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws, is put to the trouble, expense and annoyance of defending his liberty against a defunct law.

It is shameful and silly, and puts a bad taste in the mouths of the Negroes of Baltimore.

There should be a limit even to the ability or power of a municipality or state to persecute and run a citizen to unnecessary expense in litigation when the case involved has been adjudicated in the highest court in the land.

There is the utmost good feeling on the part of the Negroes of Baltimore and Maryland for the white citizens and the officials, both of the city and state, especially since the splendid deliverance of Governor Harrington two weeks ago, and his consistent and unvarying friendship for the race from the beginning of his admin-

stration.

But unless segregation agitation eases, especially when its purpose seems only to keep alive bitterness and hositlity on the part of white citizens toward Negro citizens, it will be by no means helpful in bringing about a better understanding and more friendly relations between the races and will do serious injury.

Negroes feel that during the war period, at least, segregation agitation and Jim Crowism should cease.

There should be no cause for bitterness of feeling or hatred between classes or races in this country, whose united efforts and energies are needed to overcome the powerful foes with which we are engaged in a death struggle.

The time has come for the little politician who expects to make capital and secure political office by championing laws to humiliate Negroes should be cast aside.

NEW FIGHT ON MORGAN COLLEGE

The Daily Herald March 2, 1918.

Bill For The Enactment of Race Prejudice Hatred and Bitterness Into Law Before Maryland Legislature

State House, Annapolis, March 1. —A move was made in the House of Delegates today against Morgan College, through two bills introduced by Mr. Given, one prohibiting the location of the school within five miles of Baltimore or Towson, and the other forfeiting the charter of the school unless it sells its property on Hillen road at cost plus interest from date of purchase.

The first bill provides that "Morgan College shall not be located in Baltimore county winthin five miles of the corporate limits of Baltimore city or within five miles of Towson."

The second bill recites that Morgan College acquired from the Ivy Land Company, on June 1, 1917, for about $60,000, a tract of 60 acres at the intersection of Hillen Road and Grindon Lane, and "intends to use a small part only of said property as a site for the college and college buildings and to develop and divide the balance of the tract of land into building lots and to dispose of same only to persons connected with the college, for the purpose of establishing a residential Negro colony."

The bill further recites that "surrounding property is owned and occupied entirely by white persons." Mention is made of the protests against the location of the college as proposed.

The bill provides "that in event the said Morgan College shall, upon the tender to it, on or before —— day of June ,1918, by or on behalf of the white residents and property owners in said neighborhood, of the purchase price paid by it for said property, with interest hereon at six per cent. per annum, and the reimbursement of all costs and expenses, refuse to accept promptly the same and convey the property so acquired to parties making such tender or to the person or corporation designated by them, then the charter of said Morgan College shall stand repealed, and shall be forfeited, and in such event the attorney general is directed to take the proper steps to have said forfeiture judicially declared and enforced."

NO SEGREGATION

The Christian Recorder

RICHMOND WHITE MAN MAKES A PREDICTION; PROPHESIES THE END OF SEGREGATION

The reports state that black and white people are meeting in the same amphitheatre of Richmond, Va., to conduct the affairs of the war and that Black men and women sit beside white men and women in Louisiana, Ga., in performing the necessary war work. 9-19-18

And one white speaker in Richmond, Va., waxing eloquent, said to the colored people:

"We need you and you need us. This country is yours and we will see that it remains yours. When the smoke has cleared away we will not foster segregation. Indeed, segregation will be as distasteful to us as the Kaiser himself."

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 26, 1918

MACON ST. HOUSE HAS COLORED BUYER

Neighbors Were Asked to Buy Property Before Sale They Protested.

In the face of many protests from those living in the neighborhood, the three-story brownstone house at 116½ Macon st., in the heart of one of the substantial old-line residential sections of the borough, was sold yesterday to colored people. Neighbors assert that after a colored purchaser had been found they were offered the chance of heading off a colored "invasion" if they would pay a premium of $500. Agents for the seller of the house assert that this is untrue and that the actual offer to neighbors was that they should jointly buy the property.

W. A. Simon, a colored real estate agent, of 501 Warwick st., in stating that title to the property had just passed to a colored client, Hugh Grannan, of 492 Jerome st., East New York, declared that there was no intention of forcing a "strike" sale and that his client had bought the premises for occupancy. At the same time Mr. Simon said this client was willing to re-sell the property.

"The property was purchased for $5,000," said Mr. Simon. "If they'll pay us $6,000, they can have the property. If they object so much to colored people they ought to be willing to pay. I don't see, though, why they should object. Colored people's money is just as good as anybody's and the purchasers of this house are nice people."

Residents Asked to "Subscribe."

A letter to The Eagle yesterday from the owner of the house at 130 Macon st. asked if the sale might be prevented. In this letter, it was stated that residents of the block had been told they must pay $500 more than had been offered by the colored purchaser or must see the property pass into colored hands.

It was found that several residents of the block had been approached regarding a plan in which they were to subscribe jointly to a petition to S. C. Halstead, a real estate agent at 49 Court st., asking that the projected sale be canceled. They were also asked, they say, to agree to a plan by which the property would be taken over by white people.

Mr. Halstead agreed there had been a plan under consideration under which property owners on the Macon st. block would have united in buying the premises, but denied there was any project under which they would have been compelled to pay more than the colored buyers. Mr. Halstead declined to be quoted further in the matter.

From another source it was learned that the house had been purchased some time ago from the late William H. Sembler by a client of G. W. Pearsall, a lawyer at the Court st. address, with whom Mr. Halstead is associated. The client's name was given as Loretta Kenny by Mr. Pearsall. Mrs. Kenny is asserted to have been trying to sell the house for some months—the Sembler family being still the occupants.

Two weeks ago, according to one of the brokers in the sale, the colored real estate man, Simon, made a contract to buy the house for his client, Grannan. After the contract had been made its execution became known to some of the people in the neighborhood and there was a protest. Title to the property had not yet passed. The owner is asserted to have decided then not to sell to Grannan. Those connected with Mr. Pearsall's office state that the owner agreed to sell to a group of Macon st. people for $500 cash, with $4,500, the balance of the purchase price, to remain on first and second mortgage.

This offer, they assert, was made through A. J. Waldron, one of the well known real estate men of the Bedford section. It was this, they state, that caused the neighborhood people to believe the whole thing was a strike.

"We had no interest in the matter other than to sell the property," it was said at the Pearsall office. "Our client only wanted to get rid of the house. After selling it, however, she decided that it wouldn't be exactly fair to sell it to colored people, and that is why the matter was reopened. We gave residents on the block the chance to take the property over and to hold it while they found another buyer. It would have tied up only a few hundred dollars for a short time, but they seemed to think there was something wrong with it and they refused to buy. There was nothing left to do but to sell it to the colored people, for our client insisted on being rid of the house."

The house concerned is a narrow-front residence, 16 feet 8 inches wide. It is three doors above Marcy ave., one of a solid row of three-story brownstone houses. The present tenants, the Semblers, have lived there for many years, and most of the families who live on the block have resided there for many years also.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
JUNE 25 1918

HOUSE RENTED TO NEGROES IS BLAST TARGET

Modern Klu Klux Klan Believed to Have Wrecked K. C. Home.

A modern Klu Klux Klan, it is believed, early this morning dynamited a two-story brick dwelling house at 1403 Garfield avenue, into which a family of negroes was to have moved today. The charge of dynamite, which, according to the police, was enough to blow up half a block had it been placed effectively, tore away the front part of the building and shattered every window. Adjoining buildings were damaged slightly.

Hugh Berry, a baker, 1614 Olive street, was passing the house just before the explosion. He saw a man run from the shadows of the house and leap into a motor car which was in the middle of the street, engine running. He was soon lost to sight.

A moment later there was a terrific explosion which showered bricks, plaster and glass in the vicinity and caved in the front part of the house.

The wreckers, before putting off the charge, decorated the front of the house with a large skull and cross-bones, with the inscription "Beware, Niggers, K. K. K.," underneath.

The building is owned by Dr. H. M. Henderson, who does not live in Kansas City. Recently he rented the house to negroes over the protest of white residents of the vicinity who objected to negroes moving in.

The police are investigating but have made no arrests.

The Afro American March 23, 1918.

Segregation Evils In Philadelphia Laid Bare

Philadelphia, March 21—What is alleged to have been one of the worst manifestations of the segregation spirit resulted in an investigation made by Charles P. Hastings of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, into the case of Reginald Collender, who is serving a sentence of not less than two years and not more than five in the Eastern Penitentiary for the alleged shooting of a police officer.

Whites became angry when Collender moved into a house on Naudain street, above 28th. They started a brawl, proceeded to smash his furniture and otherwise show their hostility. In the meelee the policeman was shot. Collender was charged with the shooting and "railroaded" to prison. His case was called to the attention of the State Board of Pardons Wednesday.

PRIEST SOUNDS ALARM AGAINST "NEGRO INVADERS"

The St. Louis Argus Mar 29 1918

The priest of St. Ann's Catholic Church, at Whittier and Page, told his communicants at mass last Sunday morning that the Negroes were "hovering over the white people like airplains over a battlefield." He advised them to rock the invaders out of the neighborhood, and, coming to the front of the chancel, announced that if there were any Negroes in the audience they should know that they were not welcome—to stay away from his church. The home of a Colored family, 4233 W Cook, has been rocked several times in the past few days and considerable damage has been done to windows.

segregation—1918

ayor Thompson Guarantees Protection to South Siders

delegation headed by Ald. Ander- and Jackson, consisting of Dr. rles E. Bentley, Judge Edward O. vn, Willis Benton, Frank B. War- and Mme. Byron, waited upon or William Hale Thompson Mon- morning, the purpose of their visit g to bring to the attention of the or the unwarranted conduct of cer- classes of citizens residing in the lity from 43d to 48th street and n St. Lawrence to Champlain ave- s. The committee represented the ional Association of Colored Peo- Willis Benton acting as the attor- . The mayor hearing the com- nt, called Acting Chief Alcock tnd ected him to see that proper pro- tion is given the citizens of that ality. The committee asked for ee things: First, better police pro- tion; second, an efficient detective tem operating in the immediate vi- ty of the lawlessness; third, more rolmen of the Race assigned to the trict.

uring the conference it was cited t the Chicago Daily Tribune was gely responsible for the outbreaks lawlessness in these sections, due the fact that it glaringly pictured volous matters in such a manner t they would incite race prejudice is to be noted that the owner of Tribune, Hon. Medill McCormick expecting to receive political sup- t in the district where the bomb- has occurred and yet his paper, it alleged, agitated the conditions. It omes the duty of his supporters in Second ward to exert their good uence in calling Mr. McCormick's ention to the evil tendencies attrib- d to the Tribune.

N Y C SUN
FEBRUARY 28, 1918

CE SEGREGATION LAW UPSET

ryland Court of Appeals Rules Against It.

ALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—The Court of eals of Maryland handed down a sion to-day declaring Baltimore's segregation law to be in violation the Federal Constitution. Judge er wrote the court's opinion, which ased on the decision last November the United States Supreme Court in case of the race segregation law of isville, Ky.

he Baltimore law prohibited negroes m moving into blocks of which the jority of the residents were white l of whites into blocks of which the jority of the residents were colored.

N Y C SUN
APRIL 28, 1918

GROES AND HARLEM VALUES.

,000 West 130th St. Property Goes for Less Than $16,000.

ermission was granted the Little Sis- of the Assumption by Justice Pen- on in the Supreme Court yesterday transfer to Isaac V. Cohen, provided he would assume all the obligations in the form of taxes and interest on a mortgage, the property at 125 and 127 West 130th street, which they purchased for a convent in 1899 when that part of the street between Lenox and Seventh avenues was a "desirable residence locality."

Claire Daburon, president of the Little Sisters, filed a petition in which it was stated that the organization acquired the property for $36,000, but that within the last few years the character of the neighborhood had so changed because of an influx of colored residents that the site was no longer desirable for a residence and convent. As a result the Little Sisters have bought a new home at 340 Convent avenue.

The papers on file show that the 130th street property cannot now be sold for enough to pay the $16,000 mortgage upon it.

N Y TIMES
FEBRUARY 22, 1918

Negro Colony Growing.

With the lease yesterday of the seven-story apartment house known as St. James Court, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 143d Street, on a plot 100 by 125, the negro colony in Harlem will reach its most northerly point. This property has been leased by the Chamax Realty and Construction Company, Max N. Natanson, President, to the Renaw Realty Company, representing Warner & Taylor, for the use of negro tenants. The house is now filled with white tenants, who will move out March 1. The lease involves an aggregate rental of about $100,000 for the term, and was negotiated by Louis C. Whitfield.

St. James Court is one of the best houses of its type in Harlem, containing an elevator and all modern improvements, including elaborate interior furnishings. It houses fifty-two families and also derives income from four stores on the grade floor. It is understood that the same rent schedule will prevail as at present, about $8 a room.

The transaction reflects the steady expansion of the negro section, having its hub at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, and indicates the existence of a good demand for high-class residential space, not generally accredited to negro tenants.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
JULY 18, 1918

SEGREGATION HIT AGAIN

The Service Board Can't Separate Whites And Blacks On Cars.

Chief Counsel William Cabell Bruce, of the Public Service Commission, today handed down an opinion in which he holds that the commission has no authority to attempt to segregate white and colored passengers traveling between points in Maryland and points outside.

The opinion was the result of a complaint filed with the commission alleging that the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway Company is attempting to segregate white and colored passengers on its line.

Mr. Bruce stated that since the courts have held that the Legislature of Maryland could not enforce the segregation of white and colored passengers traveling between points in this State and points outside it must be manifest that the same Legislature could not confer upon the Public Service Commission an authority it did not itself possess.

Negroes Fight Segregation in the Public Schools

Five hundred Negroes, members of the People's Movement of the Second Ward, condemned segregation of school children yesterday at a meeting in the Odd Fellows' hall at 3333 South State street.

Their action was caused by the "feeler" sent to leading Negro citizens by Max Loeb, former member of the school board appointed by Mayor Thompson.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
APRIL 17, 1918

NEGRO MAKES THREATS

George Johnson Fined For Demonstration Against Whites.

Race feeling, said to have arisen because of the invasion last week of a colored family of the 1000 block of North Mount street, led to the arrest last night of George Johnson, colored, 932 North Vincent street, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined $10 and costs by Justice Brendel in the Northwestern Police Station this morning.

Several white residents of the 1000 block, under the leadership of Ralph Robinson, 1027 North Mount street and Frederick George, 1019 North Mount street testified that Johnson walked up and down in front of their houses la night, using profane language and war ing the white people that if they a tempted to force the colored family o of the block, the blacks in that neighbo hood would beat them. He was a rested by Patrolman McGuigan.

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
NOVEMBER 19, 1918

BOMB BLOWS UP HOUSES BOUGHT BY TWO NEGROES

It's a nice neighborhood, that in which the families of J. Anderson and A. P. Waller, negroes, bought property—nice, but unhealthy. A dynamite bomb was exploded early today, which partly wrecked their residences at 4141 and 4143 Berkeley av. They believe it is a hint on the part of residents in the neighborhood that colored persons are not desired there. But whether they will move or not they do not yet choose to say.

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
AUGUST 15, 1918

FLAT RENTED TO NEGROES

Residents Of 600 Block Lee Street Resent Action Of Landlord.

Residents of the 600 block Lee street are indignant at the action of Louis Buckner, 1632 East Baltimore street, in renting one of three flats in the dwelling at 649 Lee street to a negro family. The first and third flatts are occupied by white families and the entire block is an "all white" neighborhood. Many of the residents of this block own their own homes and feel that their property will depreciate in value as a result of Buckner's action. Several residents who are buying their homes on the partial payment plan stated yesterday that they would rather forfeit the money already paid than continue payments if negroes are to be admitted to the neighborhood.

C. Philip Pitt, secretary of the Real Estate Board, was appealed to by the residents and yesterday afternoon took up the matter with City Solicitor Field and officials of the police department. Both the city solicitor and the police told him that they were powerless to act in the matter. Buckner, when communicated with by Mr. Pitt, replied that he had to look out for himself.

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
MAY 22, 1918

NEGRO'S HOUSE IS STONED IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

The police reserves of the Wabash av. station were summoned last night when the residence of Levina Nettles a negro, at 4319 Vincennes av., was bombarded with sticks and stones and windows broken. The police coud not ifind the persons responsible. The Nettles woman moved in yesterday, after purchasing the property. She is the only person of her race residing in the block.

MAYOR PRESTON WITH A NEW SEGREGATION PLAN

Our Honorable Mayor is most assuredly obsessed with Segregation Mania. When every one else in the city and in fact so far as we know in the country was of the opinion that the United States Supreme Court by its decision in the Louisville case—had settled the question of the segregation of the races in this country, he bobs up again with a new plan which he suspects may be encouched in an ordinance that will stand the tests of the Courts.

It would not be difficult for many of us laymen to point out the evident weakness of the Mayor's proposed ordinance on the grounds which he would base it upon, but the plan is not worthy of serious and dignified comment. The Mayor is a joke. He takes the cake on segregation plans. Segregation he wants and Segregation he would like to have by whatever means, and on any grounds. After the Supreme Courts decision he would get by a plan of a gentleman's agreement between, representative committees of the white and colored people—appointed by him, the Mayor—now he would get it by setting aside sections and compelling all colored people to live within them no matter what their ocndition or circumstance. The whole thing is laughable—evidently the creation of the Mayor's segregation nightmare.

ST LOUIS MO POST-DISPATCH
JULY 30, 1918

NEGROES MOVE INTO HOUSE OPPOSITE GLASGOW SCHOOL

Whites Complain and Are Said to Have Planned Mass Meeting—Is in 3000 Block, Sheridan Avenue.

A negro family has moved into the eight-room dwelling at 3028 Sheridan avenue, and the neighbors, all white families, are complaining. A mass meeting was planned today, according to Martin Ryan, a private watchman, of 3038 Sheridan avenue.

The new Glasgow School is opposite the house now occupied by the negroes, and Richard Murphy, president of the Board of Education, lives at 3050 Sheridan avenue. Thomas Morris, former Police Judge, lives at 3045, and at 3026, next door to the negroes, live F. E. Bremser, his wife and three sons. The same pair of front steps serves for the houses at 3026 and 3028.

The house at 3028 belongs to H. L. Quest of 4219 College avenue, a letter carrier. His wife said today that Quest got the house in a trade, and had had difficulty collecting rent from the white tenants to whom he had rented it, so decided to let negroes have the place. She said she had been much annoyed by telephone inquiries. The negroes, according to neighbors, drove up in an automobile when they first inspected the house.

EXPLODING BOMB DAMAGES FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A bomb explosion at 12:30 a. m. Thursday wrecked the interior of the First Baptist Church, Bell and Cardinal Avenues. The bomb was dropped into a committee room in the basement through a window and exploded there.

Damage was estimated at $1,000.

It was the third attempt in five months to destroy the building. Two other bombs had failed to explode.

Detectives working on the case regarded the explosion as a protest of white residents of the community to the location of the church.

The detonation was heard two miles. Police turned in a fire alarm, but no blaze followed.

The church was only recently taken over by the congregation which was formerly located on Clark Avenue; near 14th St. Rev. Maxwell, the pastor, could not be located by the Argus reporter before the paper went to press.

Answer to Mr. Loeb's Letter Fostering Separate Schools in Chicago

Chicago

The following letter, bearing date Aug. 7, under the signature of Max eb, a member of the school board, s been sent out to a number of ominent citizens disguised as seek- information concerning certain al- ed problems now confronting the ucational and civil rights of a par- ular element of citizens:

C-17 The Letter 18

Dear Sir: The Colored population as increased largely since the war many northern industrial cities. olored attendance in the public chools has grown correspondingly. ow best can the Race antagonisms e avoided which so often spring up hen the two races are brought into lose juxtaposition—especially when hite and Colored children are in ttendance under the same and in he same classes?

Do you think it wiser, when there s a large Colored population, to ave separate schools for white and olored children?

If the separation came at the de- ire and upon the initiative of the olored people, would the sympa- hetic understanding of Colored by hites, and vice versa, be height- ned, or would such a separation in- rease prejudice and antagonism?

Do you think it wizer to have sep- rate classes for Colored and whites, ith Colored and white teachers, in he same school rather than to have eparate schools?

It seems much wiser to have sepa- ation (if any at all is necessary) by oluntary action rather than through he operation of law. How, in your pinion, should a separation-move- ent, if under any circumstances it s wise, be begun? By conferences etween white and Colored leaders n the district? By recommendation f the local Board of Education? y withdrawal of Colored children, pon recommendation of their own eaders, from attendance at schools hich are predominantly white, and heir attendance at schools where the olored children predominate?

If you think any separation in ublic schools is unwise, what meas- res, if any, would you suggest, to ake less difficult the relationship f the races in the field of public ducation?

Your answer to the above will be eld strictly confidential. The prob- em is a highly important one and emands an intelligent solution, sat- sfactory to both whites and Col- red. As a member of the Chicago Board of Education, the seriousness f the situation was forcibly im- ressed upon me. You, as a leader mong the Colored people, can help aterially in working out a consec- tive program which will result in reater sympathy and understand- ng between the races. There is cer- ainly now every reason, when white nd Colored are fighting side by side n the battlefield of France, for mu- ual consideration and tactful handl- ng of the difficult problem.

Very truly yours,
MAX LOEB.

The first paragraph of Mr. Loeb's letter brings to our attention the fact that a large number of our people have migrated to northern and eastern cities, for this information, we are thankful. He desires to be informed as to how best we can offset the thing he is pleased to call in his "veiled attack" race antagonism between the white and Colored children in their attendance at the same schools and in the same classes. Our best solution to offer in answer to the first paragraph of Mr. Loeb's inquiry is that the fathers and mothers of both the white and Colored children teach them in their home life the true sense and spirit of democracy, out of which will come the proper respect for other races, nationalities and creeds. The most constructive effort which could be put forth by Mr. Loeb in dealing with this situation would be to appeal to the parents of the white children to teach their young ones a greater and more firmer sense of respect for the rights of others, whom the very letter and form of our government requires them to come in contact with.

With regard to the second paragraph of the letter it would be wise to consider that no citizen who has a fundamental conception of the high and traditional principles of the government under which he lives would willingly attempt to violate its laws.

The third paragraph is so academic in reasoning, and so base in spirit, that no American citizen can afford to stoop to an attempted reply. Did forcing the Jews to cut ice in Siberia by the Russian government heighten the respect of the Russian people for them? It is said that Mr. Loeb is of Jewish descent and probably he can answer this question.

Wading into the fourth paragraph of the epistle where he holds out what he considers the tempting bait of Colored teachers for Colored children, we are reminded of the "thirty pieces of silver." We will not allow the clinking of the gold to deprive us of our birthrights.

Now for number five. This very eminent gentleman, who from information gathered thus far is a descendent of a country, many of whose subjects in their desire to flee from tyranny, sought the asylum of these peaceful shores, in order that they might breathe in an atmosphere where the liberties and privileges of every man receives the same consideration before the law, seeks to vent the very spleen of race discrimination and religious bigotry upon another class of people who are fighting in their own country that democracy might be a reality instead of mere words.

In this paragraph a veiled threat is observed counched in the following language: "It seems much wiser to have separation, (if any at all is necessary) by voluntary action rather than through the operation of law." It is assumed that this special sentence was intended as a hammer upon the part of Mr. Loeb to force a favorable reply along the lines desired by him. If the assumption is correct, Mr. Loeb has reckoned without his host, and the citizenry whom he attempts to attack, and who have contributed thousands of their sons, representing the best blood of the Race, that the flag of this country might be respected in every land, and that we as a government will continue to give succor and aid to those who have fled from their own countries to fatten under the wing of American protection, will not permit no man or set of men who are using this country as an asset and who are profiting by our civil rights as citizens in political office to herd us into respective groups such as which caused him or them to seek other shores.

The consensus of opinion is that this attempted separation in our school system is being aided and abetted by a small clique of teachers who are seeking the "Golden Fleece" at the expense of the honor and respect of the Race with which they are allied. If this opinion is supported by facts these people are unworthy of identification and association with any respectable type of humanity. The Race as a whole stands shoulder to shoulder in close rank against this infamous propaganda by unseen and suspicious forces.

Loeb's New Propaganda

The contribution of over five thousand of the best manhood of the Negro race in Chicago to the fighting force now engaged in a death struggle with the kaiser to "make the world safe for democracy" seems to have little or no effect upon one MAX LOEB, member of Chicago's board of education. Judged from the contents of a letter recently addressed to a number of representative Race men, a copy of which is printed in another column of this issue, this gentleman—himself identified with a race against which the white man's prejudice is leveled everywhere—has suddenly conceived the notion that separate schools for whites and blacks in Chicago ought to be seriously considered.

Adroitly he seeks to draw expressions of opinion on separate schools from a number of our leading Race men by requesting answers to a list of questions submitted on this subject. Beneath the surface we can see grave danger in falling into this clever—typical of his race—trap of Mr. Loeb. The Defender advises those who have received the letter in question to wholly ignore both him and his interrogatories. Separate schools may be desired by a few traitorous Negroes who would put the possible increase of jobs as teachers above the great question of equal rights, but for the great masses of our people—NEVER.

Mr. Loeb's new propaganda is as dangerous within as the kaiser's kultur is without. He could do no more to help the kaiser among our people than by raising the issue of separate schools while we are engaged in a war to convince the Hun that class and race distinctions must forever be banished. The Defender commends Mr. Loeb to the distinguished consideration of Kaiser Bill, "the world's greatest autocrat."

Robert S. Abbott

TULSA, OKLA. WORLD
MARCH 11, 1918

Negroes Endorse City Administration But not Police and Race Segregation

Endorsement of the city administration, with exception to the segregation ordinance and "inefficient police protection among the negroes and in the negro districts of the city was made in a resolution adopted by the colored ministerial alliance of the Tenth precinct.

The resolution, according to its authors, was adopted to secure political harmony in the precinct during the city election. It recommends the formation of a civic improvement body in the precinct, the establishment of a neighborhood hospital for the negro residents of the city and offers the co-operation of the negroes of the city in helping the police department to "clean up the city."

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the six ministers of the union churches in this precinct shall constitute a part of a committee to act in conjunction with the precinct committeeman to secure needed improvements.

"Second—To secure the construction of a hospital for our people adequate to care for the unfortunate, poor and crippled.

"Third—To secure the appointment of efficient men on the police force, who are acceptable to the taxpayers and citizens of this precinct.

"Fourth—To use its influence to secure the custodianship of the new city hall.

"Fifth—To use its influence to prevent such photoplays as the 'Birth of a Nation,' which engender race hatred and hold our people up to ridicule and scorn.

"Be it further resolved, That this committee will assist the police to rid Tulsa of vice and crime.

"And be it finally resolved, that we heartily endorse the present administration, with the exception of the segregation act, and inefficient and lax enforcement of the law and we congratulate the administration on the excellent work it has done in making Tulsa a bigger, better and cleaner city for its enterprising and progressive people.—(Signed)—E. N. Bryant, president; H. T. S. Johnson, secretary."